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Rural Youth: Stayers, Leavers and Return Migrants

by Richard Dupuy, Francine Mayer and René Morissette

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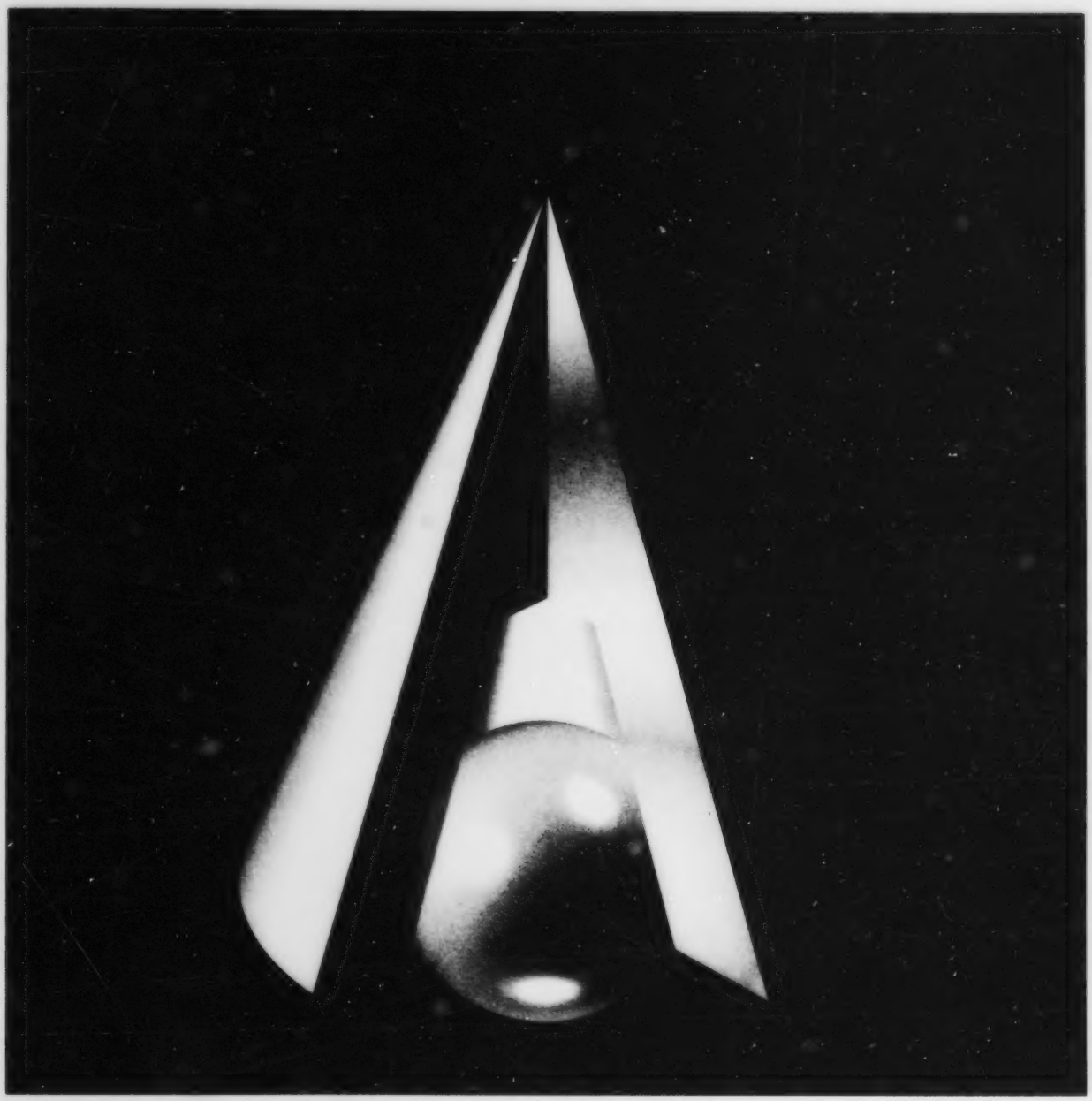

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Rural Youth: Stayers, Leavers and Return Migrants

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by Richard Dupuy*, Francine Mayer and René Morissette*****

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ABSTRACT

There has been for some time substantial concern regarding the loss of young people in rural communities. There is a sense that most rural communities offer few opportunities for their younger people, requiring them to leave for urban communities, most likely not to return. While there is a considerable body of research on interprovincial migration, relatively little is currently known about migration patterns in rural and urban areas in Canada.

According to our analysis, in virtually all provinces young people 15 to 19 years of age are leaving rural areas in greater proportions than urban areas—in part to pursue post-secondary education. While there are more complex migration patterns affecting the 20-29 age group, the net result of all migration is that the Atlantic provinces—as well as Manitoba and Saskatchewan—are net losers of their rural population aged 15-29. The problem is particularly acute in Newfoundland. In the Atlantic provinces, rural areas which fare worse than the national average—in terms of net gains of youth population—do so not because they have a higher than average percentage of leavers but rather because they are unable to attract a sufficiently high proportion of individuals into their communities.

Of all individuals who move out of their rural community, at most 25% return to this community ten years later. The implication of this result is clear: one cannot count on return migration as a means of preserving the population size of a given cohort. Rather, rural areas must rely on inflows from other (urban) areas to achieve this goal. Some rural communities achieve this; that is, they register positive net in-migration of persons aged 25-29 or older, even though they incur a net loss of younger people.

Individuals who move out of rural areas generally experience higher earnings growth than their counterparts who stay. However, it remains an open question in which direction the causality works: is the higher earnings growth the result of the migration process itself or does it reflect the possibility that people with higher earnings growth potential are more likely to become movers?

Keywords: migration; mobility; rural; urban; youth.

1. Introduction

There has been for some time substantial concern regarding the loss of young people in rural communities. There is a sense that most rural communities offer few opportunities for their younger people, requiring them to leave for urban communities, most likely not to return. While there is a considerable body of research on interprovincial migration (Courchene, 1974; Grant and Vanderkamp, 1976; Finnie, 1998a, 1998b), very little is currently known about migration patterns between rural and urban areas in Canada. To our knowledge, no Canadian study has yet answered questions such as: 1) what percentage of individuals move out of rural and urban areas? 2) what percentage move into rural and urban areas? 3) where do movers go to? 4) where do entrants come from? 5) what are the characteristics of the movers and stayers? 6) is return migration as frequent in rural areas as it is in urban areas? 7) do movers experience higher earnings growth than stayers?

The goal of this report is to provide answers to these questions. To do so, we assemble data from various sources: 1) the Censuses of 1991 and 1996, 2) administrative data based on T1 tax records which cover the 1986-1997 period and, 3) the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics of 1993-1997. We apply the rural/urban distinction, not only at the province level, but also within each economic region of a given province. For instance, because Ontario has 11 economic regions, this allows us to construct 11 rural areas and 11 urban areas for Ontario. Similarly, we use 16 economic regions for Quebec and 15 for the Atlantic provinces.

The aforementioned questions are important as they help policy makers establish the basic facts about the migration patterns of the rural youth population. Doing so is a necessary step to understand what policy intervention, if any, is needed to help some rural areas stop the decline of their youth population and favour economic growth.

The plan of the study is the following. Section 2 contains a brief overview of the literature on rural/urban migration. In Section 3, we define the concepts used in the report. In Section 4, we sketch a profile of youth in rural and urban areas. Next, we document migration flows out of/into rural and urban areas (Section 5). Among other things, we check whether the propensity to leave a geographical unit is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Some of those who migrate eventually return to their area of origin. We investigate the magnitude of this phenomenon, called return migration, in Section 6. In Section 7, we compare the characteristics of movers to those of stayers and investigate whether movers enjoy higher earnings growth than stayers. Concluding remarks follow in Section 8.

2. Brief overview of the literature

Until recently, research on urban/rural migration has been hampered by a lack of appropriate data. In Quebec, a team of researchers led by Gauthier (1997) has recently published a collection of papers which examine issues related to rural/urban migration. While some of these papers (Côté, 1997; Roy, 1997) examine data for some specific rural areas, there is no analysis provided for all administrative areas in Quebec. This gap should be filled in the near future since this team of researchers has recently conducted a Quebec-wide survey on rural migration, whose data has yet to be analyzed.

One of the arguments often made in the aforementioned papers is that migration out of rural areas is driven only partly by economic factors. For instance, Roy (1997, p. 95) finds that if young individuals could hold the job they desire in their community, four out of ten would still be willing to move out to an urban center. This is evidence that other factors, such as one's desire to experiment with different life experiences or to fulfill one's aspirations, play a role in explaining migration out of rural community. Obviously, the challenge of any researcher is to disentangle the relative importance of economic, sociological and psychological factors. We do not attempt such an exercise in this paper. Rather, our goal is to provide Canada-wide information about the basic facts regarding migration out of /into rural and urban communities.

3. Data, concepts and definitions

The data used in this paper come from three separate data sets: 1) the Censuses of 1991 and 1996, 2) T1 tax records and, 3) the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) of 1993-1997. The data sets constructed from Census data and T1 tax records have extraordinary sample sizes. Those used for Census data cover 20% of the population and thus allow a very detailed examination of migration patterns in narrowly defined geographical units. Such a detailed analysis can also be performed using T1 tax records since the files used from this data source cover the whole population of tax filers. Only SLID has a more limited sample size: the analysis which can be conducted with it is limited at the national level.

Census data allow analysts to examine migration flows because it contains the following question: "Where did [you] live 5 years ago?". Census data has two advantages over T1 tax records. First, it contains information on labour market conditions (employment rate, full year full-time employment rate, wages of full year full-time workers) in each geographical unit. Second, it contains information on workers' education level, occupation and industry of employment *at the time of data collection* (e.g. May 1996 for Census 1996). None of this information is available in the tax data. However, contrary to tax data and SLID, it cannot be used to examine whether earnings of movers grow faster than those of stayers since it does not include information on workers' earnings five years ago. Furthermore, Census data cannot be used to document the characteristics of workers *before* the move because it contains no information on workers' attributes 5 years ago.

SLID is the only Canadian data set which allows an examination of workers' education level, occupation and industry of employment both *before* and *after* migration, i.e. both in the area of origin and in the destination area. Another advantage of SLID is that—like T1 tax records—it allows an analysis of the earnings growth of movers and stayers. Contrary to T1 tax records, it contains several covariates (education level, industry, occupation, union status, firm size) which make possible a multivariate analysis of the earnings growth of movers and stayers. However, as pointed out above, its sample size precludes an analysis of migration patterns at the economic region level.

Because it covers a long time interval, data from T1 tax records permit an analysis of return migration, which is not possible with Census data and is possible only to a limited extent with SLID data.

In this paper, we define urban areas as geographical units belonging either to a census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA). Rural areas and small towns are

defined residually as geographical units which are neither in a CMA nor a CA. A CMA consists of an urbanised core having a population of at least 100,000 people while a CA consists of an urbanised core which contain between 10,000 and 100,000 individuals. We use the term "rural areas" to refer to rural and small town communities (see Appendix A for details).

While part of the analysis conducted in this paper is done at the Canada level or the province level, a substantial portion is also performed at the economic region level. The economic regions used in the study are those of the Labour Force Survey. In Canada, there are 74 economic regions, 62 of which have both a rural and an urban component. The size of the population aged 15 and over varies markedly across economic regions. It amounts to 2,129 in the urban component of Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine and reaches a maximum of 3,510,138 in urban Toronto (Appendix Table 2). We use the term geographical unit to refer to a given economic region/rural-urban status. For instance, in this paper, Cape Breton rural is one geographical unit.

We use three age categories to define young individuals: 1) those aged 15-19, 2) those aged 20-24 and, 3) those aged 25-29. We use the term youth to refer to individuals aged 15 to 29.

4. Youth in rural and urban areas: Who are they?

Young individuals live in regions which differ widely in their degree of ruralness. For instance, in Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine, 97% of youth live in rural areas (Appendix Table 1). Conversely, only 2% of youth living in the Halifax economic region stay in rural areas. A less extreme scenario is observed in Vancouver Island and Coast where 15% of youth live in rural areas.

The share of youth in the population aged 15 and over is generally smaller in rural areas than in urban areas: this is true for roughly three quarters of economic regions which have both a rural and urban component (Appendix Table 2).[1] In Canada, youth represent 24.6% of the population in rural areas and 26.3% of the population in urban areas.

Young individuals living in rural areas are less educated than those living in urban areas. For instance, of all individuals aged 25-29 living in rural areas, 31% had a postsecondary education in 1996, compared to 46% for those living in urban areas (Appendix Table 3). This pattern generally holds when we consider the percentage of individuals who have a university degree. It is widespread, i.e. it is observed in most economic regions both for individuals aged 20-24 and those aged 25-29.[2] Of course, there are some exceptions. In Cape Breton, individuals aged 20-24 living in rural areas have a post-secondary education more often (32%) than those living in urban areas (27%) (Appendix Table 4). The same scenario is observed in Annapolis Valley, Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine, Toronto, Stratford – Bruce Peninsula, North Central Manitoba, Saskatoon – Biggar, Prince Albert, Red Deer – Rocky Mountain House, Wood Buffalo – Camrose and Northeast British Columbia.

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[1] The difference equals at least 4 percentage points in the following economic regions: 1) Estrie, 2) Laurentides, 3) Outaouais, 4) Ottawa, 5) Toronto, 6) Kitchener – Waterloo – Barrie, 7) Prince Albert, 8) Calgary, 9) Red Deer – Rocky Mountain House, 10) Wood Buffalo – Camrose, 11) Kootenay and, 12) Northeast (British Columbia).

[2] The percentage of individuals aged 15-19 who have a postsecondary education or a university degree is negligible.

One reason for the lower level of education of rural youth is that the type of jobs available in rural areas may require lower skills than those required by jobs in urban areas. Appendix Table 5 provides some evidence which is consistent with this view. Of all individuals aged 15-29 who were not full-time students and who were employed in May 1996 in rural areas, 22% were employed in professional and managerial occupations. The corresponding percentage for urban youth is 30%. Conversely, almost half (48%) of employed rural youth are blue-collar workers, a much higher percentage than that observed for urban youth (36%). This pattern holds for all provinces. Since it is reasonable to assume that the skill requirements of professional and managerial occupations are higher than those of blue-collar workers, these differences in the distribution of employment by occupation are likely to explain part of the differences in educational attainment documented above.

At least three other factors may explain the differences in educational attainment between individuals living in rural areas and those living in urban areas. First, pecuniary and non-pecuniary costs of pursuing post-secondary education—which is generally not available in rural areas—are likely to be higher in rural areas than in urban areas. If the benefits of going to a post-secondary institution are not sufficiently higher in rural areas, the proportion of individuals who will choose to go to a post-secondary institution will be lower in rural areas. Second, the education level of parents may play a role. As long as the probability of a young individual pursuing post-secondary education is positively correlated with his/her parents' education level, and as long as parents in rural areas are generally less educated than their counterparts in urban areas, young individuals in rural areas will be less likely to pursue post-secondary education. A third reason is that, because post-secondary institutions are generally absent from rural areas, individuals originating from rural areas must have left their community *and* returned to it to be counted as a rural resident with post-secondary education. The fact that only a fraction of leavers return to their rural community—as we shall see below—implies that the proportion of youth with post-secondary education will be lower in rural areas.

Rural youth and urban youth are employed in different industries. Unsurprisingly, young rural workers are more likely than their urban counterparts to be employed in agriculture and in forestry and mining, where natural resources are predominant (Appendix Table 6). In contrast, the former are less likely than the latter to be employed in services, which are concentrated in urban areas. These patterns are found in all provinces.

One reason which is often cited to explain why young individuals leave rural areas is the fact that labour market conditions are less favourable in rural areas than in urban areas. Appendix Table 7 compares labour market conditions in rural and urban areas. It shows data on: 1) the percentage of individuals who are employed in May 1996 (employment rate) and, 2) on the percentage of workers who were employed full year full-time during the year 1995 (full year full-time employment rate). The numbers are presented for individuals aged 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 15-29 and 25-54. For each labour market indicator, two samples are considered: 1) individuals who are not full-time students and, 2) all individuals.

Rural/urban differences in labour market conditions are not the same for all age groups. Among non-students aged 15-19, the employment rate is, at the Canada level, the same in rural areas and urban areas (51%). The full year full-time employment rate is also the same (12%). In contrast, for individuals aged 20-24 and those aged 25-29, both the employment rate and the full year full-time employment rate are lower in rural areas than they are in urban areas. Note that the employment rate, considered in isolation, can give a misleading picture of labour market

conditions. For instance, among individuals aged 25-29 living in Prince Edward Island, it is very similar in rural and urban areas (between 77% and 79%). However, looking at the full year full-time employment rate, labour market conditions look much worse in rural areas: the percentage of workers employed full year full-time equals 31% in rural areas, compared to 50% in urban areas.[3] Hence, the main message conveyed by Appendix Table 7 is that labour market conditions appear to be tougher in rural areas for individuals aged 20-29 but not for teenagers (i.e. individuals aged 15-19). Detailed results by economic region are presented in Appendix Table 8.

Appendix Table 9 presents unemployment rates in rural and urban areas for each province. Among non-students aged 15-19, the unemployment rate is, at the Canada level, virtually the same in rural areas and urban areas (22-23%). However, at the national level, the unemployment rate is higher in rural areas than in urban areas for individuals aged 20-29.

There are drastic differences in rural unemployment rates by province. Among individuals aged 15-29 who are not students, the unemployment rate in rural areas reaches a maximum of 40% in Newfoundland and a minimum of 11% in Alberta. Undoubtedly, these differences in unemployment will have an impact on migration flows in these provinces. We expect migration flows to be much less favourable in Newfoundland than in Alberta. As we shall see below, these expectations are confirmed by the data.

A fourth labour market indicator which can be used to compare labour market conditions in rural and urban areas is the annual wages of full year full-time workers. Appendix Table 10 shows that women aged 20-24 who worked full year full-time and who were living in rural areas earned on average $1,383 less than their urban counterparts in 1995, i.e. the year before 1996 Census data was collected. Since individuals living in rural areas are less educated than those in urban areas and since highly educated people generally earn more than their low-educated counterparts, part of the earnings gap may be due to differences in schooling. This is indeed the case, after controlling for individual differences in educational attainment (and in the province of residence), the earnings gap is reduced to $558. A similar pattern is observed among women aged 25-29 and those aged 30-44. Thus, the evidence brought in Appendix Table 10 suggests that women living in rural areas do earn less than those living in urban areas.

Unexpectedly, the story is different for young men. Men aged 25-29 living in rural areas appear to earn $948 less than their urban counterparts but once controls for education and province of residence are included, they end up earning $690 more. Similarly, after performing the multivariate analysis, men aged 20-24 living in rural areas earn $1,447 more than those living in urban communities.[4] This pattern is not observed among men aged 30-44, however. For these men, annual earnings in rural areas are at least $5,000 smaller than those in urban areas, in the raw data. The earnings gap is reduced to about $1,900 in the multivariate analysis. Part of this gap could be related to the possibility that men aged 30-44 have lower access to high-paying industries in rural areas and/or that within industries, they receive lower wages in rural areas. In any event, the evidence for men aged 30-44 is consistent with the notion that earnings are lower

[3] One reason why the employment rate for individuals living in rural Prince Edward Island is close to that of individuals living in urban Prince Edward Island could be that, due to difficult labour market conditions, several individuals have already moved out of rural Prince Edward Island, lowering the denominator on which the calculation of the employment rate is based.

[4] To investigate the robustness of these findings, we deleted the top percentile of the earnings distribution of men aged 20-24 and re-ran the regressions on the remaining observations. Our conclusions remained unchanged.

in rural areas than they are in urban areas. At the very least, our analysis indicates that rural/urban differences in earnings vary significantly, not only by age group, but also by gender.

It should be emphasized that our results regarding rural/urban differences in earnings must be interpreted with caution since potentially relevant factors, such as the number of years of experience, have not been controlled for.

Atlantic provinces

The Atlantic provinces have 15 economic regions, some of which are entirely rural (South Coast – Burin Peninsula in Newfoundland and Southern Nova Scotia) and some of which are almost entirely urban (Halifax). The share of individuals aged 15-29 in the population aged 15 and over varies between 21% and 31%, depending on the geographical unit considered. As is observed for the rest of Canada, individuals living in rural areas are less educated than their urban counterparts. Of all young persons (i.e. persons aged 15-29) living in rural areas in the Atlantic provinces, only 17% have some postsecondary education, compared to 26% for those living in urban areas. This pattern is found in all economic regions but is less pronounced in Cape Breton, North Shore (Nova Scotia), Annapolis Valley and Campbellton-Miramichi.

As expected, key labour market indicators confirm that labour market conditions are less favourable for youth living in the Atlantic provinces than for those living in Canada. The Atlantic-Canada differences are more substantial in rural areas than in urban areas. For instance, among individuals aged 15-29 who are not full-time students and who live in urban areas, 70% are employed in the Atlantic provinces, compared to 74% in Canada (Appendix Table 7). In rural areas, the corresponding percentages are 56% and 66% respectively. A similar conclusion applies when we examine the full year full-time employment rate, i.e. the percentage of workers who are employed full year full-time.

Of all the Atlantic provinces, Newfoundland has the lowest full year full-time employment rate of rural youth (non-students), i.e. 22% (Appendix Table 7). Nova Scotia fares the best, with a full year full-time employment rate of 33%. Within the Atlantic provinces, labour market conditions of rural youth vary markedly across economic regions (Appendix Table 8). The full year full-time employment rate of rural youth (non-students) is about 25% or less in all economic regions of Newfoundland (Avalon Peninsula, South Coast - Burin Peninsula, West Coast – Northern Peninsula and Notre Dame – Central Bonavista Bay), in Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton and in Campbellton-Miramichi. In contrast, it equals or exceeds the national average in Annapolis Valley and Fredericton-Oromocto. The national average for the full year full-time employment of rural youth who are non-students is 39%.

5. *Youth in rural and urban areas: How many move?*

In this section, we examine how many people stay in a given geographical unit during a given time period (stayers), how many leave (outflows) and how many move into a given geographical unit (inflows). We focus on 5-year migration flows but we also compare the magnitude of 1-year flows and 10-year flows. Recall that a geographical unit is an area defined both in terms of the economic region it belongs to and in terms of its rural/urban status. Thus, Cape Breton rural and Cape Breton urban are two distinct geographical units.

5.1 Migration flows over the 1991-1996 period

We sometimes present data on both the 1986-1991 period and the 1991-1996 period but focus on the latter. The data used in Section 5.1 come from T1 tax records and the Census. The population analyzed consists of individuals who were present in the T1 tax records (in Canada for Census data) both in year t and year t+5.[5]

5.1.1 Outflows

In Table 1, we show migration flows out of rural and urban areas. The numbers are presented for individuals of all ages. A person is counted as a leaver (or an outflow) if he/she was in a given geographical unit in year t but not in year t+5. For instance, an individual who lived in Prince Albert rural in year t and outside Prince Albert rural in year t+5 is counted as a leaver, whether the destination area is Prince Albert urban or any other geographical unit. However, if that person moved to a different location *within* Prince Albert rural, he/she will not be counted as a leaver. The numbers presented in the table are outflow rates, i.e. equal the number of leavers divided by the population in year t.

Table 1 conveys two messages. First, as is well known, mobility falls with age, i.e. the percentage of leavers declines as individuals get older, both in rural and urban areas. The relationship is not monotonic for individuals living in urban areas, however. One explanation for the fact that mobility falls with age is that the incentives for moving are greater, the younger you are. This is simply because the younger you are, the lower the costs of moving (pecuniary as well as non-pecuniary) are likely to be and the higher the expected benefits are likely to be (since you can reap these benefits over a longer period of time). Second, and more important, individuals tend to leave rural areas more often than urban areas. The difference is particularly pronounced for teenagers (i.e. those aged 15-19). Between 1991 and 1996, 28-32% of teenagers left rural areas while only 15-18% did so in urban areas. In contrast, the corresponding percentages are 18-22% and 17-19% for individuals aged 25-29. The fact that outflow rates of youth aged 25-29 in urban areas equal at least 87% of outflow rates of their counterparts in rural areas is important: it reminds us that leaving one's area is a phenomenon which is not limited to rural communities. Among individuals aged 30 to 64, the propensity to leave rural areas is 1-3 percentage points higher than the propensity to leave urban areas. This shows that rural/urban differences in outflow rates fall with age. Put simply, the percentage of leavers in rural areas generally gets closer to the percentage of leavers in urban areas as individuals get older.

Table 2 presents outflow rates for individuals aged 15-19, 20-24 and those aged 25-29 for each province. The results show that in all provinces except New Brunswick, teenagers tend to leave more often rural areas than urban areas. In New Brunswick, outflow rates of teenagers living in urban areas are essentially the same as for those living in rural areas.

The patterns are different for individuals aged 20-24. In the relatively rich provinces of Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, those in their early 20s move out of rural areas much more often than they move out of urban areas. Quite surprisingly, the opposite pattern is found in all the Atlantic provinces: individuals aged 20-24 living in rural and small town areas leave less frequently than their urban counterparts. The rural/urban differences observed in the Atlantic provinces for this age group are small in the tax data and more pronounced in Census data.

[5] When using tax data to look at changes of location between 1991 and 1996, we select tax returns which were filled in the spring of 1991 and 1996 to report income for the years 1990 and 1995.

Depending on whether we use tax data or Census data, we reach different qualitative conclusions for Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Among individuals aged 25-29, outflow rates are still lower in rural areas than in urban areas for the Atlantic provinces. The same pattern is also observed in Quebec and Saskatchewan. The percentage of leavers remains higher in rural areas than in urban areas for Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. Outflow rates in rural areas are fairly close to those of urban areas for Manitoba.

The findings presented above highlight the need to disaggregate age categories when analyzing the mobility patterns of youth. They reveal that individuals aged 15-29 are not a homogeneous group and suggest that the reasons for leaving may differ depending on the particular age group one analyzes.

In Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, outflow rates in rural areas exceed those in urban areas for all age groups. One explanation for this pattern is that urban centers in rich provinces may offer several opportunities for high-quality jobs and career progress, increasing the attractiveness they exert on rural youth in these provinces.

Interestingly, young persons in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia leave their rural communities in much greater proportions than their counterparts in the Atlantic provinces. At first, this may seem puzzling. Because labour market conditions in the Atlantic provinces are generally worse than those in Western provinces, one would expect proportionately more people to move out of the former than moving out of the latter. However, the distance required to move to a promising labour market may be much greater in the Atlantic provinces than in the Western provinces. This could explain why the percentage of rural leavers is smaller in the Atlantic provinces. An alternative hypothesis is that the attachment to one's community could be stronger in the Atlantic provinces.

Whatever the reasons are, this finding suggests that to model properly outflow rates, one requires labour market indicators in the destination area as well as in the origin area, data on the distance associated with a move and data on the population size of the origin and destination areas (used to capture the variety of employment opportunities) (Grant and Vanderkamp, 1976). When there are n areas to consider, the number of possible origins-destinations equals n times n-1. In our case, we have 136 (rural and urban) areas, which yields a total of 18,360 origins-destinations (136 times 135). We do not attempt this modelling exercise in this report.

Apart from the outflow rates, Tables 3 to 5 show the destination of leavers. The destinations are classified into four categories: 1) moving to a rural area inside the province of origin, 2) moving to a rural area outside the province of origin, 3) moving to an urban area inside the province of origin and, 4) moving to an urban area outside the province of origin. For all three age groups and all provinces except Newfoundland, the main destination of individuals who leave rural areas is an urban area inside the province of origin. In Newfoundland, the main destination is an urban area outside the province of origin.[6] Thus, except in Newfoundland, young individuals who leave their rural community go mainly to larger cities inside their province of origin.

[6] Note that among individuals aged 25-29 in 1991, Census data indicates that the percentage of individuals who leave New Brunswick for an urban area outside the province (5.2%) is slightly higher than the percentage of individuals who leave New Brunswick for an urban area inside the province (4.9%).

For individuals leaving urban areas, the main destination varies. It is an urban area outside the province of origin for youth living in the Atlantic provinces and in the Prairies. In contrast, it is an urban area inside the province for the three biggest provinces, i.e. Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. As expected, moving to an urban area outside the province is an extremely rare event for individuals living in Quebec.

Atlantic provinces

Within the Atlantic provinces, there is wide variation in outflow rates across economic regions. For all three age groups and for both Census and tax data, the percentage of youth who move out of their rural community is almost always twice as high in Fredericton-Oromocto as it is in Southern Nova Scotia (or Edmunston-Woodstock) (Table 6).

Among teenagers, the percentage of movers in rural areas exceeds that in urban areas in all economic regions except: 1) Notre Dame – Central Bonavista Bay, 2) Campbellton – Miramichi, 3) Moncton – Richibucto and, 4) Edmunston – Woodstock. Among individuals in their early 20's, we find that: 1) outflow rates in rural areas exceed those in urban areas in 3 economic regions, 2) are smaller than those in urban areas in 5 economic regions, 3) the relationship is unclear (i.e. Census data and tax data reveal two opposite patterns) in 5 economic regions.[7] Among individuals aged 25-29, outflow rates in rural areas are smaller than those in urban areas in 8 economic regions and the relationship between the two outflow rates is unclear in the remaining 5 economic regions which have both a rural and urban component.

For New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, young individuals of all ages who leave their rural community first choose to go to an urban area inside the province, presumably to pursue post-secondary education (Tables 7 to 9). Their second choice is an urban area outside the Atlantic provinces. In Newfoundland, the order of the two choices is reversed, i.e. young individuals first move to urban areas outside the Atlantic provinces. The main destination of urban leavers is different. Young people who leave urban communities generally go to an urban area outside the Atlantic provinces. Sometimes, their second choice is an urban area outside the province and inside Atlantic, an urban area inside the province or a rural area inside the province. The second destination of individuals aged 25-29 is generally a rural area within the province of origin. Thus, the destination of youth who move out of their community varies depending on whether the community of origin is rural or urban.

5.1.2 Inflows

A person is counted as a new resident (or an inflow) if he/she was present in a given geographical unit in year t+5 but not in year t. Inflow rates are calculated by dividing the inflows by the population of the geographical unit in year t.[8]

Table 10 shows 5-year migration inflows in rural and urban areas for the 1986-91 and the 1991-96 periods. The most striking finding that emerges from this table is that, at least at the Canada level, inflow rates for rural areas exceed those for urban areas for all individuals aged 20 and

[7] In the Atlantic provinces, there are 13 economic regions which have both a rural and an urban component.

[8] One could argue that the definition of "new resident" used in this section includes individuals who were present in the geographical unit considered *prior to year t*. We acknowledge this possibility but use the term "new resident" for the sake of simplicity.

over. Among teenagers, inflow rates in rural areas are smaller than those in urban areas. Since we saw in the previous section that outflow rates were higher in rural areas than in urban areas for this group, we can already infer that net flows of teenagers (i.e. inflows minus outflows) will generally be smaller in rural areas than in urban areas. Likewise, the fact that inflow rates for rural areas are greater than those for urban areas is quite interesting: it raises the possibility that, despite high outflow rates, rural areas may experience net gains of individuals for some age groups. We will examine this issue in Section 5.1.3.

Looking at inflow rates by province, we learn that, among individuals aged 20 and over, inflow rates for rural areas do not always exceed those for urban areas (Table 11). Among individuals aged 20-29, inflow rates in rural areas are actually *smaller* than those in urban areas for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. In contrast, inflow rates for rural areas are higher than those in urban areas in Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. This pattern is observed despite the fact that labour market conditions (as measured by the employment rate and the full year full-time employment rate) in these latter provinces are generally worse in rural areas than they are in urban areas. This suggests that non-economic factors play a role in shaping inflow rates.

Among individuals aged 15-19, inflow rates in rural areas are smaller than those in urban areas in all provinces except Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

Once again, some interesting interprovincial differences appear. Inflow rates in rural areas of Alberta and British Columbia are twice as high as those in the Atlantic provinces. Newfoundland is the province which received the lowest inflow of new residents in rural areas during the 1991-96 period.

Where do new residents of rural areas come from? Generally, they come from an urban area inside the province in which they live in year t+5 (Tables 12 to 14). Some exceptions are worth noting. In Newfoundland and New Brunswick, the main area of origin is an urban area outside the province for individuals aged 25-29 in year t. The same is also true for teenagers living in Prince Edward Island.

Where do new residents of urban areas come from? The answer is more complex here. New residents of urban areas sometimes come mainly from rural areas inside the province, urban areas inside the province or urban areas outside the province. Among teenagers, the main area of origin is generally: 1) a rural area inside the province for the Atlantic provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 2) an urban area inside the province for Quebec and Ontario and, 3) an urban area outside the province for Alberta and British Columbia. These last two patterns also hold for individuals aged 20-29. While teenagers who become new residents in the Atlantic provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan come mainly from a rural area inside the province, the same is not true for their counterparts in their late 20's. In this case, the main area of origin becomes generally an urban area outside the province.[9]

For all age groups, individuals coming from rural areas outside the province almost never represent a sizeable portion of new residents. The proportion of new residents who come from rural areas outside the province equals at most 26%.

[9] Among individuals aged 25-29, the main area of origin of new residents of Newfoundland is, in the tax data, a rural area inside the province.

To sum up, new residents of rural areas differ from those of urban areas in their area of origin. The former generally come from an urban area inside the province of destination while the latter come from a wider variety of areas.

Atlantic provinces

As was the case for outflow rates, there is a great diversity of inflow rates across economic regions. For instance, among individuals aged 25-29 in 1991, inflow rates in rural areas are as low as 5-7% in South Coast – Burin Peninsula and as high as 35-36% in Annapolis Valley (Table 15).

Among teenagers, inflow rates of rural areas are smaller than those of urban areas in most economic regions. Among individuals aged 20-24 and those aged 25-29, both Census and tax data show the opposite pattern in 4 and 5 economic regions, respectively (out of 13 economic regions which have both a rural and an urban component).

For all three age groups, new residents of rural areas come mainly from urban areas inside the province of residence (in year t+5) (Tables 16 to 18). This finding is important since it shows that rural areas in the Atlantic provinces draw their new young residents mainly from the relatively narrow pool of potential residents represented by urban areas within their own province rather than from the much larger pool of potential residents represented by urban areas outside the Atlantic provinces. This contrasts with urban areas in Nova Scotia. These draw their new residents aged 25-34 (in 1996) mainly from urban areas outside the Atlantic provinces.

5.1.3 Net flows

In Table 19, we show net flows at the Canada level for individuals aged 15 and over. Net flow rates are calculated by substracting outflows from inflows and then dividing the resulting number by the population of the relevant geographical unit in year t. Net flow rates must be interpreted as the percentage change in population of a given age cohort which would occur in the absence of deaths and international migration. Even at this broad level of aggregation, some key results appear. First, both Census data and tax data show that, during the 1986-91 and the 1991-96 periods, rural areas seem to have lost 12-16% of their population aged 15-19 to urban areas. This comes as no surprise since our results in Sections 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 have shown that, for this particular age group, outflow rates in rural areas exceed those in urban areas and that inflow rates in rural areas are smaller than those in urban areas. Second, whether rural areas experience a net loss of individuals in their early 20's is unclear: Census data indicate a net gain of 2-6% while tax data indicate a net loss of –2% to –4%. Whether or not their net flow rates are smaller than those of urban areas is also unclear. Third, rural areas experience a net gain of individuals aged 25 to 64 while urban areas experience a net loss of these individuals. In other terms, rural areas lose their teenagers to urban areas, may lose or gain individuals in their early 20's and gain individuals aged 25-64 from urban areas.

What is the net effect of these three trends on the population aged 15 and over? For the 1991-96 period, the third effect dominates the first two and, as a result, rural areas have enjoyed net gains for their population aged 15 and over during the period considered. The net gains of rural areas amount to roughly 2% while the net losses of urban areas amount to 0.6%. In an accounting sense, these net gains for rural areas explain partly why rural and small town population is growing in the 1990s (Mendelson and Bollman, 1998). Alternatively, the net losses experienced

by urban areas suggest that the growth they have experienced (Mendelson and Bollman, 1998) is due to international immigration.

What is the net effect of these trends on the population aged 15-29? For the 1991-96 period, the net effect is almost zero: Census data indicates a very small net gain of about 0.2% for rural areas while tax data shows a corresponding percentage of –0.9%.[10]

At the Canada level, rural areas lose their teenagers, may lose or gain individuals in their early 20's and gain individuals aged 25-64. This statement applies to all provinces except Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan (Table 20). Rural areas in Newfoundland are net losers of all age groups except those aged 55-64. It is unclear whether rural areas in New Brunswick are net gainers of individuals aged 25-29. Rural areas in Saskatchewan display small negative net migration rates for individuals aged 30-44 and those aged 55-64.[11] The fact that rural areas in most provinces are net gainers of individuals aged 25-64 is quite interesting: it implies that in all provinces except Alberta and British Columbia, the net migration rates of individuals aged 15 and over is higher than those of individuals aged 15-29. For instance, Census data and tax data show that even though rural areas in Nova Scotia are net losers of their youth population, they maintain the size of their population aged 15 and over, i.e. they have net migration flows which average 0%.

At the Canada level, a net gain of individuals aged 25-64 in rural areas implies a corresponding loss of individuals aged 25-64 in urban areas. At the provincial level, this is no longer true. In the previous paragraph, we have identified provinces whose rural areas are net gainers of individuals aged 25-64, *whether or not* their urban areas are net losers of individuals aged 25-64. What provinces experience both a net gain of individuals aged 25-64 in their rural areas and a net loss of these individuals in their urban areas? The answer is Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta. Prince Edward Island enjoys a net gain of individuals aged 30 and over in urban areas. Nova Scotia has a small net gain of individuals aged 55-64 and British Columbia experiences a net gain of individuals aged 25-64 in urban areas. In Section 5.1.4, we examine in more detail how the net migration flows of various provinces affect the growth rate of their youth population and of their population aged 15 and over.

Over the 1991-96 period, rural areas lose part of their teenagers' population in all provinces (Table 21). In contrast, net flow rates for individuals aged 20-24 are, depending on the data set used, either positive or negative in most provinces, reflecting the uncertainty documented for this age group at the Canada level. Among individuals aged 25-29, net flow rates in rural areas are greater than in urban areas for the six following provinces: Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. Rural areas are net gainers of their population aged 25-29 in all provinces except Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. The magnitude of these net flows is particularly high in Ontario and British Columbia, where net flow rates in rural areas vary between 8% and 21%.

[10] As we shall see below, both Census data and tax data show negative net flows for individuals aged 15-29 living in rural areas for all Atlantic provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan and positive net flows for Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

[11] Furthermore, both Census data and tax data indicate that, for the 1991-96 period, net flow rates for individuals aged 15 and over living in rural areas were negative in Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

The fact that, in several provinces, rural areas are net gainers of individuals in their late 20's is unexpected. It puts into question the myth that rural areas lose young individuals of *all* age groups.

In Table 22, we present net flows by economic region for individuals aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29. As expected, the vast majority of rural areas in economic regions experience net losses of individuals aged 15-19. Even within provinces, rural areas are a very heterogeneous group. For instance, in Quebec, rural Bas-Saint-Laurent has experienced a net loss of individuals aged 20-24 of at least 3% between 1991 and 1996. This is in marked contrast with the net gains experienced by rural Lanaudière, which amount to at least 15% for this age group for the same period. Similarly, between 1991 and 1996, in Ontario, the rural component of Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie has experienced a net gain of individuals aged 25-29 of at least 16%, while the rural component of Northwest has experienced a net loss of 2%.

Out of the 74 economic regions we have, 62 have both a rural and an urban component. Among individuals aged 20-24, it is unclear whether net flows in rural areas are smaller than those in urban areas for 24 economic regions. Net flows in rural areas are smaller than those in urban areas in only 10 regions and are greater in 28 regions.

Among individuals aged 25-29, most economic regions (38) have net flow rates in rural areas which exceed those in urban areas. The opposite pattern is found in 12 economic regions while uncertain patterns are found in 12 economic regions.

These findings support the notion that the two patterns identified above at the Canada level for teenagers and individuals aged 25-29—i.e. that among teenagers, net flow rates in rural areas are smaller than those in urban areas while, among individuals aged 25-29, net flow rates in rural areas exceed those in urban areas—do not result from a few economic regions with a large population but rather are widespread, i.e. are observed in a large number of economic regions.

Atlantic provinces

In Tables 23 to 25, we present outflows, inflows and net flows for all economic regions of the Atlantic provinces. Three points are worth noting. First, both Census data and tax data show that, during the 1991-96 period, all rural areas in Newfoundland experienced net losses of about 25% of their teenagers' population, which is twice as high as the net losses experienced at the Canada level. In contrast, both data sets show that all rural areas in New Brunswick had net losses which were either fairly close to or smaller than the national average. The bad performance of all rural areas in Newfoundland, as compared to rural Canada, is also found when we examine net losses for individuals aged 20-24 and 25-29. Second, net losses from Census data and those from tax data often differ substantially for individuals aged 20-24. For instance, Census data indicate that net flows for rural Cape Breton are virtually 0% while tax data show net losses of 17%. This simply reflects the uncertainty that we found previously at the Canada level when comparing net losses between the two data sets among individuals aged 20-24. Third, within Nova Scotia, net flows vary markedly across economic regions. Among individuals aged 25-29, rural North Shore exhibits net flows which equal virtually 0% while rural Annapolis Valley has net gains of 9-19%, depending on the data set used. Once again, this confirms the notion that in a given province, migration patterns may be quite heterogeneous across economic regions. The implication is obvious: not all economic regions in a given province may require, if any, the same type of policies.

Whenever rural communities experience smaller net gains or bigger net losses of individuals, compared to the national average, the difference may, in an accounting sense, result from two factors. Net gains may be smaller or net losses may be bigger either because inflows are below the national average (insufficient inflows) or because outflows are above the national average (excessive outflows). In columns 4 and 8 of Tables 23 to 25, we select the rural component of all economic regions whose net flows are smaller than the national average by at least 1 percentage point, and ask whether the main source of the discrepancy is insufficient inflows (labeled ii) or excessive outflows (eo). The answer is clear. For virtually all economic regions selected, the main source of the discrepancy is insufficient inflows. In other words, rural areas of the Atlantic provinces which fare worse than rural areas in Canada—in terms of net flows—do so not because they lose proportionally too many people but rather because they are unable to attract a sufficiently high proportion of individuals into their communities.

This point can be illustrated clearly by looking at rural areas in Newfoundland. Outflow rates show that all four rural areas in Newfoundland lose proportionally *fewer* individuals aged 25-29 than all rural areas in Canada. However, inflow rates indicate that they attract proportionally much fewer individuals than rural areas in Canada. As a result, they experience net losses of individuals aged 25-29 while rural areas in Canada enjoy net gains of these individuals.

5.1.4 Net flows for individuals aged 15-29 and 15 and over

One way to determine whether economic regions are doing well or not is to examine their net flows for both the youth population (i.e. individuals aged 15-29) and the population aged 15 and over. A region where both populations are declining certainly raises more concern than a region where both populations are increasing.

In Table 26, we examine net flows for individuals aged 15-29 and those aged 15 and over for each province. Both data sources indicate that over the 1991-96 period, all the Atlantic provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan are net losers of their rural population aged 15-29. Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia are net gainers. Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan are net losers of their rural population aged 15 and over while Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia are net gainers. As a result, Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan lose both their rural youth and their rural population aged 15 and over while Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia are net gainers on both populations. Thus, on the basis of these results and abstracting from international immigration, rural areas in Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan appear to be having problems maintaining the size of their youth population and of their population aged 15 and over. The problem seems to be particularly acute in Newfoundland, where net flows of individuals aged 15-29 amount to –13%.[12]

Table 27 shows net flows for individuals aged 15-29 and those aged 15 and over for each economic region. Net flows vary widely across economic regions. Both Census data and tax data show that rural areas in the following economic regions experienced a net loss of at least 5% of their population aged 15-29 during the 1991-96 period:

- Avalon Peninsula (Newfoundland)
- South Coast-Burin Peninsula (Newfoundland)

[12] The situation appears to have worsened between 1986-1991 and 1991-1996: net flows of individuals aged 15-29 were, depending on the data set used, –8% to –10% during the 1986-1991 period and –13% during the 1991-1996 period.

- West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador (Newfoundland)
- Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay (Newfoundland)

- Cape Breton (Nova Scotia)
- North Shore (Nova Scotia)
- Southern (Nova Scotia)

- Campbellton-Miramichi (New Brunswick)

- Bas-Saint-Laurent (Quebec)
- Abitibi-Témiscamingue (Quebec)
- Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean (Quebec)

- Northeast (Ontario)

- Swift Current – Moose Jaw (Saskatchewan)
- Yorkton – Melville (Saskatchewan)

In contrast, both data sets indicate that rural areas in the following economic regions enjoyed a net gain of at least 5% of their population aged 15-29:

- Lanaudière (Quebec)
- Laurentides (Quebec)

- Kitchener – Waterloo – Barrie (Ontario)

- Calgary (Alberta)
- Red Deer – Rocky Mountain House (Alberta)
- Grandes Prairies – Peace River (Alberta)

- Vancouver Island and Coast (British Columbia)
- Lower Mainland – Southwest (British Columbia)
- Thompson – Okanagan (British Columbia)
- Kootenay (British Columbia)
- Cariboo (British Columbia)
- Nechako (British Columbia)
- Northeast (British Columbia)

As expected, most economic regions experienced net losses of rural youth in Newfoundland and net gains of rural youth in British Columbia.

Table 28 classifies the rural and urban components of economic regions into four categories: 1) regions which are net gainers of both population aged 15-29 and of population aged 15 and over, 2) regions which are net gainers of population aged 15-29 but net losers of population aged 15 and over, 3) regions which are net losers of both populations and, 4) regions which are net gainers of population aged 15 and over but losers of population aged 15-29. During the 1991-96 period, out of 71 economic regions which have a rural component, about 30 are net gainers of both populations and another 30 are net losers of both populations. In other terms, roughly 80%

of economic regions which have a rural component are either net losers or net gainers of both populations.

Several points are worth mentioning. First, all rural as well as urban areas in Newfoundland are net losers of both populations. Second, in contrast, almost all rural areas in British Columbia are net gainers of both populations. Third, in the two biggest provinces, rural areas which are net losers of both populations coexist with rural areas which are net gainers of both populations. For instance, in Quebec, rural Bas-Saint-Laurent is a net loser while the rural components of Montérégie, Lanaudière, Laurentides and Outaouais are net gainers.

5.2 Migration flows over 1 year and over 10 years

Annual migration outflows are presented in Table 29. They show that year by year, 9-10% of teenagers leave rural areas. Since outflow rates for this group over a 5-year period are roughly 30%, this implies that 5-year outflow rates are less than five times the annual outflow rates. This is simply because some individuals who leave their community between year t and year t+1 will have returned by year t+5, a phenomenon which is called return migration. Contrary to what is observed for the 5-year migration outflows, outflow rates of individuals in their early 20's living in rural areas exceed those of teenagers. This could occur if return migration among the former is more frequent than among the latter. We investigate this issue in Section 6.

Another piece of evidence regarding return migration can be obtained by looking at migration outflows over a 10-year period. Table 30 shows that between 1987 and 1997, almost 50% of teenagers left their rural community. Once again, this percentage is smaller than ten times the annual outflow rates, suggesting that return migration plays a role here.

5.3 Summary of findings

At this point, it is worth summarizing the main findings of Section 5:

Outflows:

1) At the Canada level, individuals tend to leave rural areas more often than urban areas: the difference is particularly pronounced for individuals aged 15-19;

2) In all provinces except New Brunswick, individuals aged 15-19 tend to leave more often rural areas than urban areas;

3) Among individuals aged 20-24, outflow rates in rural areas are higher than those of urban areas in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. Contrary to our expectations, outflow rates in rural areas are lower than these of urban areas in the Atlantic provinces;

4) Among individuals aged 25-29, outflow rates in rural areas are higher than those of urban areas in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia but are lower in the Atlantic provinces, Quebec and Saskatchewan;

5) For all three age groups of youth and all provinces except Newfoundland, the main destination of individuals who leave rural areas is an urban area inside the province of origin. In Newfoundland, the main destination is an urban area outside the province of origin;

6) For individuals leaving urban areas, the main destination varies. It is an urban area outside the province for youth living in the Atlantic provinces and in the Prairies. It is an urban area inside the province for Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia;

Inflows:

7) At the Canada level, inflow rates for rural areas exceed those for urban areas for all individuals aged 20 and over (20-24, 25-29, 30-44, etc.). However, this pattern is not observed in all provinces;

8) Among individuals aged 20-29, inflow rates in rural areas are smaller than those in urban areas for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. Inflow rates in rural areas are higher than those in urban areas in Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia;

9) Among individuals aged 15-19, inflow rates in rural areas are smaller than those in urban areas in all provinces except Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia;

10) New residents of rural areas generally come from an urban area inside the province in which they live in year t+5. However, in Newfoundland and New Brunswick, the main area of origin for individuals aged 25-29 in year t is an urban area outside the province (Table 18, columns 6 and 7). The same is also true for teenagers living in Prince Edward Island;

11) New residents of urban areas sometimes come mainly from rural areas inside the province, urban areas inside the province or urban areas outside the province;

Net flows:

12) At the Canada level, rural areas lose 12-16% of their population aged 15-19 to urban areas during a 5-year interval. Whether rural areas experience a net loss of individuals aged 20-24 is unclear. Rural areas experience a net gain of individuals aged 25 to 64 from urban areas. These three trends are observed in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta;

13) The net effect of the three trends mentioned in 12) is that, for the 1991-96 period, rural areas have, at the Canada level, enjoyed net gains of their population aged 15 and over of roughly 2% while urban areas have experienced net losses of 0.5%. For the 1991-96 period, the net effect of these trends on the rural population aged 15-29 is unclear;

14) Rural areas are net losers of their population aged 15-19 in all provinces. Net flow rates for individuals aged 20-24 are, depending on the data set used, either positive or negative in most provinces. For the 1991-96 period, rural areas are net gainers of their population aged 25-29 in all provinces except Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan;

15) Over the 1991-96 period, all the Atlantic provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan are net losers of their rural population aged 15-29. Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia are net gainers;

16) Over the 1991-96 period, Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan are net losers of their rural population aged 15 and over while Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia are net gainers;

17) As a result of 15) and 16), Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan appear to be having problems maintaining the size of their rural youth population and of their rural population aged 15 and over. The problem seems to be particularly acute in Newfoundland;

18) Even within provinces, rural areas are a very heterogeneous group. For instance, the rural component of Northeast Ontario has experienced a net loss of its population aged 15-29 of at least 5% during the 1991-96 period while the rural component of Kitchener – Waterloo – Barrie has enjoyed a net gain of at least 5%.

6. Return migration

While the numbers presented in Section 5 provide interesting information on migration flows in rural and urban areas, they do not consider the possibility that some young individuals who moved out of a given rural community between year t and year t+5 will eventually return to this community. Since the process of migration involves several decisions [1) where to pursue post-secondary education, 2) where to find a job, 3) where to establish one's family], it is likely to be a dynamic process possibly involving several destinations. For instance, an individual may leave his/her rural community for an urban area to pursue post-secondary education and then may come back to his/her rural community if job opportunities are favourable enough.

To assess the magnitude of return migration, one needs longitudinal data which track people over time for a sufficiently long period. Census data cannot be used to study return migration since it allows only a comparison of places of residence between two years.[13] In principle, SLID allows an examination of return migration but the time interval it currently covers, 1993-1997, is still fairly short. To address the issue of return migration, we use T-1 tax records and examine migration patterns between 1987 and 1997.

6.1 First definition of returners

In Table 31, we ask the following question: of all individuals aged 15-19 who were present in a given community in 1987, what proportion: 1) stayed in 1992 and in 1997, 2) stayed in 1992 but left between 1992 and 1997, 3) left between 1987 and 1992 and returned by 1997, 4) left between 1987 and 1992 and did not return to their community by 1997. We use the term "returner" to refer to the third category. The first four columns of the table define the aforementioned categories. Column 6 shows the percentage of individuals who left between 1987 and 1992: this is equivalent to the outflows measured in Section 5.1.1. Column 7 shows the percentage of

[13] In principle, Census data could be used to examine return migration since the Censuses of 1991 and 1996 contain questions asking where the person lived 5 years ago and also one year ago. However, the resulting set of years (year t, year t+4 and year t+5) is peculiar and would unlikely be appropriate for the type of questions analysts have in mind when considering the longer term time intervals usually associated with return migration.

individuals who have left between 1992 and 1997 after staying in their community between 1987 and 1992. Column 8 calculates the percentage of leavers who are returners.

The definition of returners which we use here is a natural extension of the work done in Section 5, where we looked at the percentage of individuals who left their community between year t and year t+5. Here, we ask what happened to these individuals five years later, i.e. in year t+10. As we shall see below, this definition of returners is fairly restrictive since it excludes individuals who left between year t and, say, year t+4 (or any year other than t+5) and returned to their community by year t+10. We will use a broader definition of returners in Section 6.2. This broader definition will include all individuals who left between year t and any year t+i, i = 1, ... 9, and returned to their community by year t+10.

Only 54% of rural youth, aged 15 to 19, are in their original community ten years later (Table 31, columns 1 and 3). Of all individuals aged 15-19 who were present in a given rural community in 1987, 3-6%, depending on the province considered, left between 1987 and 1992 and returned afterwards, i.e. are returners (column 3). The corresponding percentages for urban areas are 3-5%. In both rural and urban areas, of all individuals who left between 1987 and 1992, at most 20% have returned by 1997 (column 8). In other words, the probability of returning, conditional on having left initially, is at most 20%. This implies that, out of 5 people who leave between year t and year t+5, only 1 will have returned by year t+10. The implication of this result is clear: policy makers in various economic regions cannot count on return migration as a means of preserving the population size of a given age cohort. Rather, they must rely on inflows from other regions to achieve this goal.

At the Canada level, 33% of teenagers left their rural areas between 1987 and 1992. An additional 18% left between 1992 and 1997. The result is that only half of teenagers stayed in their rural community in 1987, 1992 and 1997. In urban areas, the proportion of leavers is—as we saw in Section 5—smaller. Eighteen percent of teenagers left their urban areas between 1987 and 1992. An additional 14% left between 1992 and 1997.

Except in Newfoundland, the probability of leaving one's rural community if one has stayed in his/her community between year t and year t+5 is smaller than the probability of leaving between year t and year t+5. At the Canada level, 33% of teenagers left their rural community between 1987 and 1992 (column 6). However, among those who stayed in their community between these two years, only 27% left afterwards (column 7). In other words, staying in one's community in year t and year t+5 increases one's chances of staying in year t+10. This pattern is not observed in urban areas: the probability of leaving and the probability of leaving conditional on having stayed in year t and year t+5 are essentially the same (18%). Thus, staying initially in one's community lowers one's chances of leaving in rural areas but not in urban areas.

Tables 32 and 33 replicate Table 31 for individuals aged 20-24 and those aged 25-29, respectively. Roughly 60% (70%) of rural youth aged 20-24 (25-29) are in their original community ten years later (columns 1 and 3). Once again, of all individuals who are present in their community in 1987, very few (2% to 5% depending on the age group and the province selected) leave and return afterwards. Second, no more than 16% of those who leave between year t and year t+5 will have returned by year t+10 (column 8). Third, for both individuals aged 20-24 and those aged 25-29 and for both rural and urban areas, the probability of leaving conditional on having stayed initially (column 7) is generally twice as small as the probability of leaving initially (column 6).

For all three age groups, rural youth in the western provinces are less likely to stay in their rural and small town community for ten years.

In Tables 31 to 33, a returner was a person who had left a *geographical unit* (defined jointly in terms of economic region and rural/urban status) and had returned to it. Do the qualitative conclusions presented in the previous paragraphs change when we define a returner as a person who leaves an *economic region* and returns to it later?

The answer is no. Appendix Tables 11 to 13 replicate Tables 31 to 33 using economic regions (instead of geographical units) as the unit of analysis. As expected, the percentage of stayers (column 1) increases when we move from geographical units to economic regions. However, three qualitative conclusions remain. First, of all individuals present in an economic region in 1987, still very few (1% to 6%) leave and return afterwards, i.e. are returners. Second, no more than 21% of those rural residents in 1987 who left their economic region between year t and year t+5 will have returned to it by year t+10 (column 8). Third, once again, for both individuals aged 20-24 and those aged 25-29 and for both rural and urban areas, the probability of leaving conditional on having stayed initially (column 7) is generally twice as small as the probability of leaving initially (column 6).

The main ideas which emerge from Tables 31 to 33 and Appendix Tables 11 to 13 are that, whether we use geographical units or economic regions: 1) returners represent a very small fraction of all individuals present initially in a community, 2) at most 1 leaver out of 5 will return to his/her community ten years later and 3) for individuals aged 20-29, the probability of leaving one's community generally falls by at least 50% if one has stayed in his/her community in year t and year t+5.

Tables 34 to 36 show the location of 1997 residents in 1992 and in 1987. Table 34 considers the group of individuals aged 25-29 in 1997 (i.e. aged 15-19 in 1987). Of all individuals aged 25-29 in 1997 who were living in a rural community in Newfoundland in 1997, 80% were present in this community both in 1992 and 1987. We know, from the first column of Table 31, that, of all individuals aged 15-19 in 1987 who were present in a rural community in Newfoundland in 1987, 51% were present both in 1992 and 1997. Since the *number* of individuals involved is exactly the same in both cases, it follows that the first percentage (80%) is greater than the second (51%) simply because the size of the cohort (i.e. the denominator) has fallen between 1987 and 1997. The same pattern is found for all other Atlantic provinces.

As was found in Tables 31 to 33, returners (column 3 of Tables 34 to 36) represent a very small fraction of the population of 1997 residents. Alberta and British Columbia appear to have a very "turbulent" population, with at least 35% of their 1997 rural residents coming from outside (column 4 of Table 34).

One way to interpret Table 34 is to abstract from deaths and international migration and imagine that mayors of rural communities hold a meeting every five years since 1987 for a given cohort. If so, mayors of rural communities in Newfoundland would observe that: 1) the size of the cohort aged 15-19 in 1987 is declining, 2) the vast majority (80%) of the individuals remaining in 1997 were present at the first two meetings, 3) very few individuals (16%) present in 1997 were not present at the first meeting held in 1987 and, 4) even fewer individuals are returners (4%). In contrast, mayors of rural communities in British Columbia would find that: 1) the size of the cohort aged 15-19 in 1987 is growing, 2) a little bit more than one third (39%) of the individuals

present in 1997 were present at the first two meetings, 3) more than half (56%) of individuals were not present at the first meeting in 1987 and, 4) very few are returners (6%). This simple exercise shows that a rural community may be growing and also experience a large turnover from its workforce. This last point can also be made for individuals aged 30-34 in 1997 and those aged 35-39 in 1997. For these two cohorts, at least 50% of the 1997 residents of rural communities in British Columbia were not present in 1987 (Tables 35 and 36).

6.2 Second definition of returners

So far, we have examined individuals who were present in the tax files in the three following years: 1987, 1992 and 1997. We have defined returners as individuals who left their community between 1987 and 1992 but returned to it by 1997. An alternative strategy is to use more severe selection criteria and restrict our attention to individuals who were present in the tax files for *all eleven years* of the 1987-1997 period. In this framework, we will define a permanent stayer as a person who stays in the same geographical unit throughout the 1987-1997 period. A returner will be a person who has changed geographical unit *at some point* during the period but was in the same geographical unit in 1997 as he/she was in 1987. A non-returner will be a person who has changed geographical unit at some point during the period and was in a different geographical unit in 1997, compared to 1987. Recall that a geographical unit is defined jointly in terms of economic region and rural/urban status. Tables 37 to 39 show the results of this alternative strategy for individuals aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 in 1987, respectively.

Because we now require that an individual spends all eleven years of the 1987-1997 period—instead of year t, year t+5 and year t+10—in his community to be defined as a (permanent) stayer, the percentage of permanent stayers in Tables 37 to 39 is smaller than the percentage of stayers identified in column 1 of Tables 31 to 33. In contrast, our definition of a returner is now broader than it was in Tables 31 to 33. In these tables, a person was defined as a returner if the 1987 location was different from the 1992 location but equal to the 1997 location. In Tables 37 to 39, a person is defined as a returner if the 1987 location is different from *any* location for the years 1988 through 1996 (i.e. including 1992) but equal to the 1997 location. This new definition includes the first one as a special case. For this reason, the proportion of returners in Tables 37 to 39 should be greater than it is in Tables 31 to 33.

This is indeed the case. While the percentage of returners varied between 1% and 6% in the first set of tables, it now varies between 4% and 14% under the new definition. In other words, the new definition more than doubles the percentage of individuals who are returners. Still, the percentage of non-permanent stayers (or leavers) who return to their original community is fairly low: no more than 1 leaver out of 4 returns to his/her community. Recall that the corresponding ratio was 1 to 5 for Tables 31 to 33. As was the case for the first set of tables, the degree of mobility of rural youth remains fairly high. At the Canada level, only 56% of rural youth aged 15-19 will be in their original community ten years later (Table 37, columns 1 and 2). The corresponding percentages for individuals aged 20-24 and those aged 25-29 are 64% and 74%, respectively.

For policy purposes, it is also of interest to examine how many individuals return to a rural community, *whichever it is*, in the *same* province (rather than return to the *same* rural community). For instance, it is conceivable that, even though a fairly small percentage of individuals who leave rural Avalon Peninsula return to it later, a greater proportion may return to a rural community in Newfoundland, whether it is rural Avalon Peninsula or another one.

Tables 40 to 42 address this issue. At the Canada level, the percentage of individuals who left their rural community and returned to a rural community within their province of origin averages 17%, 15% and 11% for individuals aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29, respectively (Tables 40 to 42, column 2). Of all individuals who left their rural community between 1987 and 1996, at most 39% had returned to a rural community within their province of origin by 1997 (Table 41, column 5). The corresponding maximum percentage is much higher for individuals who left their urban community: it equals 75% in Quebec, among teenagers (Table 40, column 5). Hence, for all three age groups and all provinces, return migration remains limited: at least 61% (i.e. 100% - 39%) of individuals who left their rural community had *not* returned to a rural community within the province of origin ten years later. The corresponding percentage is 68% (i.e. 100% - 32%) for the Atlantic provinces (Table 42, column 5), suggesting that return migration is more limited in the Atlantic provinces than in the rest of Canada.

In Section 6, we have used two definitions of returners. While the first one is a natural extension of the work done in Section 5 when looking at 5-year migration flows, the second one should be preferred for analytical purposes since it does not restrict returners to those individuals who were in a different location in a particular year, i.e. in year t+5.

Atlantic provinces

Tables 43 to 45 replicate Tables 31 to 33 for the Atlantic provinces. Data are presented for each economic region of these provinces. Looking across economic regions, the patterns found are generally similar to those obtained at the provincial level. As found above, a very small fraction of individuals (present in the tax file in 1987, 1992 and 1997) both leave their rural community and come back afterwards (1-6%). For those who left their rural community between 1987 and 1992, the chances of being back in 1997 are below 20%. Among individuals aged 20-24 in 1987 who left their rural community between 1987 and 1992, the chances of being back in 1997 are below 10% in Avalon Peninsula (9%), South Coast – Burin Peninsula (8%) and Cape Breton (9%) and equal 14% in Prince Edward Island and Annapolis Valley. Among individuals aged 25-29, the corresponding percentages are 8% or less in Avalon Peninsula (8%) and Saint John – St. Stephen (7%) and equal 14% or more in Prince Edward Island (14%) and Moncton – Richibucto (15%). Consistent with previous findings at the provincial level, the chances of leaving one's rural community between 1992 and 1997 after staying in this community in 1987 and 1992 are much smaller than the chances of leaving one's rural community initially.

Tables 46 to 48 replicate Tables 37 to 39. For all three age groups, the percentage of permanent stayers in rural areas is the lowest in Fredericton – Oromocto and the highest in Southern Nova Scotia.

Among teenagers who had left their rural community, very few returned to Avalon Peninsula (17%), compared to Prince Edward Island (24%). Of all rural communities in the Atlantic provinces, Fredericton – Oromocto has the highest percentage of returners. This is true for all three age groups. The reason for this pattern is not that leavers in this community have a high probability of returning (column 5 of Tables 46 to 48): it is simply that there is a lot of leavers in this community to start with.

Taken together, Tables 43 to 48 show that whatever definition of returner we use and whatever age group we consider, the percentage of individuals who are returners never exceeds 15%. Likewise, the percentage of leavers who return to their rural community rarely exceeds 25%. As

a result, rural communities in the Atlantic provinces, like those in the rest of Canada, cannot rely on return migration as a means of maintaining the size of a given cohort: they must count on inflows from other areas to achieve this goal.

Discussion

The numbers presented in this section must be interpreted with caution. The reason is that we lose track of some individuals as we attempt to follow them over time. For instance, column 9 of Tables 31 to 33 indicates that of all individuals present in the tax file in 1987 and living in rural areas, 10-14% were lost when we imposed the restriction that they also be present in 1992 and 1997. The degree of attrition is higher when we select the second sample of individuals who are present through all eleven years of the 1987-1997 period. In this case, column 6 of Tables 37 to 39 show that the percentage of missing observations (using the number of individuals present in 1987 as the denominator) rises to 20-30%. If those individuals who are missing are more mobile than the others, the attrition could create selection bias problems. Because of the very limited number of covariates available in the tax file, we do not attempt to correct for potential selection biases. Thus, the reader must keep these limitations in mind when interpreting the numbers.

The main findings of Section 6 can be summarized as follows:

1) at most 56% of rural youth aged 15-19 are in their original community ten years later. The corresponding percentages for individuals aged 20-24 and those aged 25-29 are 64% and 74%, respectively;

2) at most 1 leaver out of 4 returns to his/her original rural community ten years later;

3) at most 39% of individuals who left their rural community will have returned to a rural community within the province of origin ten years later;

4) depending on whether we use a narrow definition or a broader definition of returners, the percentage of individuals who leave their rural community and return to it later varies between 1% and 6% or between 4% and 14%;

5) the percentage of individuals who leave their rural community and return to a rural community within their province of origin averages 17%, 15% and 11% for individuals aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29, respectively;

6) in general, the chances of leaving one's rural community between year t+5 and year t+10 after staying in this community in year t and year t+5 are much smaller than the chances of leaving one's rural community initially.

7. *Characteristics of movers and earnings growth of movers/ stayers*

So far we have documented the magnitude of migration flows over different time periods. However, we have not identified the characteristics of individuals who leave their rural/urban community nor examine how their wage growth compares to that of stayers. Which individuals are the most likely to move? Which individuals constitute the majority of movers? How fast do

earnings of movers grow relative to those of stayers? These are the three questions which we examine in this section.

7.1 Which individuals are the most likely to move? Which individuals constitute the majority of movers?

These two questions are not easy to answer. The reason is that, ideally, one needs information about the individual characteristics of movers *before* they move. Tax data contains very few individual characteristics—essentially, sex, age and province of residence—and thus cannot be used to examine these questions. Census data contain individual characteristics *after* the move and will be used in this section. The only Canadian data set which contain individual characteristics of rural/urban movers *before* they move is the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID). The main disadvantage of this data set is its relatively small sample size which precludes any analysis at the provincial level and thus forces us to conduct our analysis at the national level.

In Table 49, we use SLID to show the individual characteristics of movers in rural areas *before* they move to a different location. The period considered is 1993-1997 and is dictated by the availability of data. Two samples are selected: 1) all individuals aged 15-29 in 1993 and living in rural areas in 1993 and, 2) individuals aged 15-29 in 1993 who were living in rural areas in 1993 and who were not full-time students in either 1993 or 1997.[14]

For both samples, individuals aged 25-29 are less likely to move than their younger counterparts (Table 49, column 1). The propensity to move varies by education level. For both samples, university graduates move out of rural areas more often (40%-42%) than high school graduates (27%-30%). The degree of success on the labour market also matters. Individuals who were employed all year in 1993 were less likely to move than those who were not employed (i.e. either unemployed or out of the labour force) for the whole year. Married individuals are also less likely to move, compared to single individuals. Thus, individuals who are the most likely to move out of rural areas are relatively young, are not married, have a university degree and have limited success on the labour market.

In Table 50, we present individual characteristics of urban movers. As was found for rural movers, the propensity to move is, among non-students, lower for individuals aged 25-29 than among younger individuals (Table 50, column 1). Among non-students, the relationship between education and the propensity to move is different, compared to that observed for rural movers. Specifically, the propensity of university graduates to move out of urban areas is only slightly higher than that of high school graduates.

Which individuals constitute the majority of rural movers? For both samples, a large share of individuals with post-secondary education (42%-44%) move from rural areas (Table 49, columns 2 and 5). Even though they have the highest propensity to move, university graduates are only a small fraction of rural movers (7%-9%) because of their low demographic weight. The same pattern holds among urban movers. Contrary to university graduates, individuals who are either not employed for the whole year or employed part of the year account for a significant fraction of rural movers (41%-56%). These findings imply that policies which would aim at lowering the

[14] The population resulting from the second sample represents 60% of the population resulting from the first sample.

percentage of rural movers by focussing only on university graduates would likely have a limited impact on migration statistics.

In Table 51, we use 1996 Census data and examine the characteristics of individuals *after* they move (during the 1991-96 period). As we found with SLID, individuals aged 25-29 (in 1991 or 30-34 in 1996) are less likely to move out of rural areas. Conversely, university graduates are more likely to move than high school graduates. Individuals whose industry of employment in 1996 was agriculture, fishing or trapping are much less likely to move than other individuals and those whose industry of employment in 1996 was business services are very likely to move. These facts hold in all provinces.

The interpretation of the numbers from Census is more complicated because we look at characteristics of individuals after the move, rather than before the move. For instance, knowing the industry of employment in 1996 may tell us little about the industry of employment in 1991. Agriculture, fishing and trapping could be an exception. The aforementioned finding could reflect the fact that individuals who are *initally* (i.e. in 1991) employed in agriculture, fishing and trapping have a strong attachment to their rural community and are very unlikely to move.

Table 52 shows the percentage distribution of rural movers by selected 1996 characteristics, for each province. Once again, university graduates represent a small fraction of the movers' population in rural areas.

7.2 Do earnings of movers grow faster than those of stayers?

Two Canadian data sets allow us to examine this question: the T1 tax file and the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics. Once again, SLID allows only an analysis at the national level. In contrast, the T1 tax file enables us to conduct an analysis at the provincial level.

We first turn to SLID and examine the earnings growth of individuals who had positive wages and salaries both in 1993 and 1997. We also restrict these individuals to have no net income from self-employment in both years. We consider two measures of earnings growth between 1993 and 1997: 1) the median percentage change in earnings and, 2) the median change in earnings. We choose the median values of these measures because averages can be easily contaminated by extreme values, especially in the case of percentage changes. The results from SLID are presented in the first panel of Table 53.

For all age groups and for both measures, individuals who leave rural areas experience faster earnings growth than those who stay in rural areas. Among individuals living in urban areas, earnings growth measured as the median change in earnings is greater for movers aged 15-19 and those aged 25-29 than for stayers: for individuals aged 20-24, earnings growth is very similar for movers and stayers. When using the median percentage change in earnings, earnings growth is greater among movers aged 20-29.

The second panel of Table 53 uses data from the T1 tax file and presents corresponding results for Canada and all provinces.[15] In all provinces except New Brunswick and Alberta, both measures confirm that individuals who move out of rural areas experience faster earnings growth

[15] The sample consists of individuals: 1) who were present in the tax file both in 1993 and 1997, 2) who had positive wages and salaries both in 1993 and 1997 and, 3) who had income from self-employment neither in 1993 nor in 1997. The changes in earnings are expressed in 1992 constant dollars.

than those who stay in rural areas. In all provinces and for both measures, teenagers who move out of rural areas enjoy faster earnings growth than their urban counterparts. Among individuals aged 25-29, the opposite pattern is found: individuals who leave urban areas have greater earnings growth—measured as the median change in earnings—in all provinces except Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

While it would seem reasonable to think that the faster earnings growth of rural movers, compared to rural stayers, results from the process of migration itself, it is not clear whether this is really the case. The faster earnings growth could be related to the possibility that individuals who move out of rural areas have a steeper age-earnings profile, i.e. have greater earnings growth potential, than individuals who stay in rural areas. Thus, it is unclear whether the difference observed in earnings growth is caused by migration itself or by individuals' unobserved heterogeneity. Disentangling these two effects is beyond the scope of this paper.

Individuals who return to their community may be those for which migration was a wrong decision, i.e. they may not have found the type of well paid jobs they were expecting to find (Courchene, 1974). If so, the earnings growth they experience during a given period could be lower than that experienced by individuals who migrated and did not return (i.e. the non-returners). In Table 54, we examine this issue by analyzing the earnings growth of returners, non-returners and permanent stayers over the 1987-1997 period. The sample selected consists of individuals: 1) who were present in the tax file for all eleven years of the 1987-1997 period, 2) who had positive wages and salaries in 1987 and 1997 and, 3) who had income from self-employment neither in 1987 nor in 1997. We use the second definition of returner, i.e. we define a returner as an individual who has changed geographical unit *at some point* during the period but was in the same geographical unit in 1997 as he/she was in 1987.

The evidence shown in Table 54 is consistent with the view that for some individuals who returned to their rural community, migration was a wrong decision at least in terms of earnings growth. Specifically, for all three age groups (15-19, 20-24, 25-29), the earnings growth of returners—whether measured in percentage change or in absolute change—is, at the Canada level, much smaller than that of non-returners. For instance, individuals who were aged 20-24 in 1987, who migrated and had returned to their rural community by 1997 saw their earnings increase by about $7,700 (in 1992 constant dollars) between 1987 and 1997, compared to roughly $13,400 for their counterparts who migrated but did not return to their rural community. The fact that, for rural areas, earnings growth of returners is smaller than that of non-returners, is observed in all provinces and for all three age groups.

This finding suggests that while return migration may be positive from a community's point of view—it helps maintain the population size of a given cohort—it may have been triggered by a negative labour market experience for those individuals who decide to return to their community. Alternative scenarios can be considered. A young individual may have moved from a given rural area to Toronto, found there a well paid job involving long hours and decided to return to that rural area and be employed in a job with lower wages and shorter hours. Thus, in this case, the return to the rural area would not be motivated by the fact that the person did not find a well paid job in Toronto.

8. Conclusion

This paper has documented migration patterns in rural and urban areas during the 1990s. Migration patterns in rural areas vary markedly across provinces. At one end of the spectrum, rural areas have been, in demographic terms, booming in British Columbia, showing net gains of individuals aged 15-29 of about 15% during the 1991-96 period. At the other end of the spectrum, rural areas have faced serious problems in Newfoundland: on average, they have experienced net losses of their youth population which are close to 15%. Rural areas in other Atlantic provinces, in Manitoba and Saskatchewan have gone through more moderate losses of their youth population. In Quebec and Ontario, net flows of rural youth population have been close to zero. Finally, Alberta has enjoyed moderate net gains in its population aged 15-29.

Even within provinces, migration patterns vary substantially across economic regions. In Quebec, rural areas in Lanaudière face much more optimistic prospects than those in Côte Nord or Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine. Similarly, rural areas in Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie have fared much better in the 1990s than rural areas in Northeast Ontario. This diversity of patterns must be kept in mind when thinking about appropriate interventions, if any, to implement.

Moving out of one's community is a phenomenon which is not limited to rural areas: outflow rates in urban areas amount to at least 75% of those in rural areas for individuals aged 20-29. Individuals leave their community for a variety of reasons: to pursue post-secondary education, to find a job, to obtain higher wages, to experiment with different life experiences, to gain independence or to fulfill one's aspirations. The incentives provided by urban areas may be relatively high for women since the rural/urban earnings gap is much more pronounced for them than it is for men.

Contrary to popular perception, rural areas are not net losers of individuals in *all* age groups. Abstracting from deaths and international migration, rural areas are net gainers of their population aged 25-29 in most provinces. This does not imply that there is no need for concern. As mentioned above, provinces with relatively low incomes (the Atlantic provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan) have experienced net losses in their rural population aged 15-29 during the 1991-96 period. Meanwhile, the richest provinces (Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia) have been net gainers of their rural population aged 15 and over.

Interprovincial differences in unemployment are likely to be a major factor behind these differences. Among individuals aged 15-29 who are not students, the unemployment rate in rural areas averages 27% in the Atlantic provinces, compared to only 17%, 14%, 11% and 16% in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, respectively (Appendix Table 9).

Because migration is not a one-step process, it is crucial to examine how many individuals return to their community after having left it. If a substantial portion of leavers were to return to their community, one could count on return migration as a means of maintaining the size of a given cohort in a community. The numbers presented in the paper indicate that such a hope is not justified. At most 25% of leavers return to their rural community ten years later. The implication is that rural areas must rely on inflows from other (urban) areas to maintain the size of a given cohort.

In an accounting sense, rural areas may face problems maintaining or increasing the size of a given cohort either because of insufficient inflows and/or because of excessive outflows. We

have examined this issue for the Atlantic provinces. Our results show that in the Atlantic provinces, rural areas which fare worse than the national average—in terms of net gains of youth population—do so not because they have a higher than average percentage of leavers but rather because they are unable to attract a sufficiently high proportion of individuals into their communities.

For policy purposes, it is important to identify both individuals who have a high propensity to move and individuals who represent the majority of movers. We have analyzed this issue and found that even though university graduates have a high propensity to leave rural areas, they represent only a minority of rural leavers. Individuals with post-secondary education, who have a somewhat lower propensity to leave, account for the biggest share of rural leavers.

This paper has provided basic information on the magnitude of migration patterns in rural and urban areas. Because of a lack of appropriate data at the national level, it has not investigated the factors which underlie migration and return migration patterns. Understanding these factors is a necessary step before defining possible appropriate interventions.

APPENDIX A.

THE RURAL YOUTHS MIGRATION DATA BASE

INTRODUCTION

Two main data sources were used to measure flows of individuals in time: the Census and the Revenue Canada tax filers' files (the T1 files). Both have advantages and disadvantages. The Census covers 1 individual out of 5 and provides researchers with a few covariates. But it only occurs every 5 years, and it is not possible to link individuals across censuses rendering flow investigations spanning more than 5 years impossible. The T1 files on the other hand are annual and cover a substantial portion of the population: those who have filled an income tax statement. However not everybody files an income tax statement. Comparisons with other sources have shown that less than 10% of 15 year old file taxes. This number quickly grows with age such that virtually everybody aged 19 and over are covered in the T1 tax files. The coverage rate for the 15 to 19 age group amounts to 40%. The urban and rural coverage rates are virtually the same for every age categories. The main disadvantage of the T1 is its lack of socio-economic covariates.

These differences have shaped the uses that were made in this study of each set of files. The T1 files were used to generate the bulk of the flows across 1, 5, and 10 year periods while the Census data was used to shed light on the characteristics of both movers and stayers such as education levels and labour force characteristics over 2 five year periods (1991-1996, and 1986-1991). In the cases where the same phenomena could be measured from both sources (such as the 5 year flows of individuals) both sources were used as a data-validation exercise. It turns out that these independent sources of information do not always agree. Where they differ, we show it in the paper.

OF FLOWS AND PLACES

Flows are the movement of individuals across places, between 2 time periods. To simplify things and make our results comparable with information from other sources we opted to divide the Canadian landscape into 74 economic regions. Inside each economic region individuals living in a census agglomeration or a census metropolitan area were defined as being urban, the rest were defined as being rural. This results in 136 geo/states building blocks (12 economic regions are either all urban or rural).

Individuals were assigned one of these geo/states independently for each year. Flows between regions were registered by measuring the number of people moving from one geo/state to another between two time periods: a base and target year.

As geographies change in time (the urbanisation of our society for example) we always recalibrate the base year geo/states to those of the target year geo/states in order to ensure that the flows we are measuring are not the reflection of changes in municipal boundaries or of geographic typologies. These gains in coherency are at the price of precision regarding the base year urban/rural mix. This observation rests on the fact that during the years covered by this work Canada became more and more urban. Pushing back to a base year the rural/urban mix of a terminal year would thus have the effect of overestimating the size of the base year's urban

component at the price of the size of its rural component. In order to minimise these biases – in a way that was practical from an operational point of view – the following choices were made:

10 year comparisons (T1 only):
The analysis was conducted between 1987 and 1997.
Each year was recalibrated to reflect the 1997 geo/state map.

5 year comparisons (T1 and Census):
Two five year comparisons took place:
in the 1996-1991 comparison 1991 was recalibrated to the 1996 geo/state map.
in the 1986-1991 comparison 1986 was recalibrated to the 1991 geo/state map.

1 year comparisons (T1 only):
Six one year comparisons took place:
1991-1992 1992-1993 1993-1994 1994-1995 1995-1996 1996-1997
Each year was recalibrated to reflect the 1997 geo/state map.

Recalibration
Because both municipal boundaries and geographic typologies change over the timeframe covered by this work recalibration is required to ensure consistency in the data.

The most basic levels of geography available for the T1 files and Census are respectively the Postal Code (PC - T1) and the Census Sub Division (CSD - Census). Using postal code conversion files (PCCF) maintained in the Geography Division of Statistics Canada it is possible for a given year to know which CSD a PC spans. It is possible for a PC to span more than one CSD. This multitude of CSDs is recorded in the conversion files but a best choice CSD is also identified for every PC using a weighting scheme based on polulation. Using these files it is thus possible to translate T1 file PC into CSDs – and start on the same footing as Census data. There is a potential chasm here between the two sources as the Census is explicitly coded at the CSD level whereas the T1's CSD are derived. The most notable difference comes from the fact that there are CSD that are entirely comprised of PCs that point to another CSD as their best fit CSD. Although this would be a setback if our geographical unit of analysis was the CSD, the fact that we are working at a much larger level of geography (the economic region) means that this problem is very much contained: indeed, a tiny proportion of individuals is found in PCs that span more than one economic region.

Recalibration of base year CSDs to a set of terminal year compatible CSDs needs to take place because CSDs (municipalities) change in time ... they often grow, and sometimes amalgamate. Recalibration is eased by the fact that CSDs do not tend to fracture but rather grow and combine with other CSDs. Because of this, recalibration can be achieved by combining into one CSD the CSDs of a base year that end up being grouped under the umbrella of a terminal year CSD.

Recalibrating allows us to roll back 1997 Economic Region (ER) typologies – ensuring strong geographic consistency in time – while allowing historical urban/rural mix to be respected in the 5 year comparisons.

Missing observations

There are various reasons that records can be omitted from this work.

About 1% of T1 records were excluded every year because of invalid geographic information in the file that precluded us from assigning a geo/state to these records. The main reasons for this were invalid and blank Postal Codes. Although large in numbers (171,391 in 1997) as a percentage of the total (0.81% in 1997) these numbers - although still significant – are judged to be small enough so as not to unduly affect the conclusions that we reach.

Flows are calculated from the T1 files by comparing the whereabouts of individuals in a base year and target year. If a person is in the same geo/state in both periods then that person is defined as a "stayer". If the geo/state of the target year is different than that of the base year then the person is defined as a "mover". Individuals present in a base year that are not found (using the Social Insurance Number – SIN – as the match key) in the target year are defined as "missing". There are many reasons that could explain the existence of this category. People that have died, left the country, or stopped filing an income tax statement correctly fall under this category. More problematic are the "missing" cases associated with individuals who have changed SIN between a base and target year. It has been estimated that about 3% of people change SIN in a given year, a significant number. This situation is all the more significant in the 5 and 10 year comparisons. Because of this, we include the share of "missing" in the tables that are the most affected by this. This problem is limited to the T1 data as the way of matching through time in the Census is different.

The flows measured from the Census do not require merging of separate annual files using SIN – indeed, it would be impossible to do so. Rather, the flows in the Census tables are calculated using a retrospective question that is asked on the long form of the questionnaire (20% of the population are asked to fill a long form rather than the simple basic questionnaire). Having on the same form information on the current and 5 year retrospective geography of an individual ensures that the missing component is nil.

*9. Tables**

*: - sample size too small
n.a. not applicable

Table 1 : Migration outflows by age, Canada, 1986-1991 and 1991-1996.

Age in year t		Census 1986-91	Tax data 1986-91	Census 1991-96	Tax data 1991-96
15-19	r	31.5	35.2	28.0	31.8
15-19	u	16.9	20.1	15.3	17.8
	u/r	0.54	0.57	0.55	0.56
20-24	r	26.7	32.4	24.5	31.8
20-24	u	23.5	25.2	21.7	23.3
	u/r	0.88	0.78	0.89	0.73
25-29	r	19.5	23.2	17.5	21.7
25-29	u	19.5	20.9	16.9	19.0
	u/r	1.00	0.90	0.97	0.87
30-44	r	13.5	15.9	11.2	13.8
30-44	u	11.8	12.6	10.0	11.3
	u/r	0.88	0.79	0.89	0.81
45-54	r	8.2	10.1	7.3	9.5
45-54	u	7.3	8.1	6.8	8.0
	u/r	0.89	0.80	0.94	0.84
55-64	r	7.4	9.6	6.3	8.9
55-64	u	7.0	8.2	6.2	7.6
	u/r	0.96	0.85	0.98	0.85
65+	r	6.8	10.7	5.8	10.0
65+	u	4.7	6.7	4.0	6.5
	u/r	0.69	0.62	0.69	0.65

Table 2 : 5-year outflows by province, individuals aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29, 1986-1991 and 1991-1996.

		Individuals aged 15-19 in year t					Individuals aged 20-24 in year t					Individuals aged 25-29 in year t				
		(1) 1986-91 Census	(2) 1986-91 Tax data	(3) 1991-96 Census	(4) 1991-96 Tax data	(5) outflows r > outflows u ?	(6) 1986-91 Census	(7) 1986-91 Tax data	(8) 1991-96 Census	(9) 1991-96 Tax data	(10) outflows r > outflows u ?	(11) 1986-91 Census	(12) 1986-91 Tax data	(13) 1991-96 Census	(14) 1991-96 Tax data	(15) outflows r > outflows u ?
Canada	rural	31.5	35.2	28	31.8	yes	26.7	32.4	24.5	31.8	yes	19.5	23.2	17.5	21.7	?
	urban	16.9	20.1	15.3	17.8		23.5	25.2	21.7	23.3		19.5	20.9	16.9	19.0	
NFLD	rural	27.7	29.2	29.5	32.2	yes	20.5	23.9	23.5	28.5	no	12.2	14.8	14.3	16.8	no
	urban	22.4	26.2	20.6	25.8		27.3	27.7	29.5	29.2		17.3	18.4	19.5	19.1	
PEI	rural	24.5	26.1	20.1	23.1	yes	21.7	24.7	17.9	23.9	no	12.5	14.1	11.2	12.6	no
	urban	20.5	25.8	15.8	20.6		30.2	30.3	26.0	27.3		19.5	22.0	17.4	18.4	
NS	rural	25.1	27.9	21.9	26.9	yes	23.4	26.6	22.6	26.0	no	15.2	17.9	12.8	17.4	no
	urban	19.4	24.3	17.7	21.7		26.6	28.4	27.3	27.3		20.1	20.5	20.3	19.9	
NB	rural	*24.4*	**26.1**	**19.9**	**22.8**	?	22.1	25.8	19.9	23.8	no	14.5	16.9	13.8	16.5	no
	urban	*21.2*	**26.3**	**19.7**	**23.2**		26.1	27.3	27.2	27.8		17.7	19.4	16.4	18.4	
QUE	rural	27.8	29.4	24.4	28.3	yes	**24.1**	**28.0**	**20.8**	*28.8*	?	17.0	20.0	14.3	18.7	no
	urban	18.2	22.3	17.0	20.8		**25.8**	**28.5**	**24.6**	*27.9*		21.2	23.3	19.3	22.7	
ONT	rural	29.0	35.7	27.2	31.7	yes	28.1	35.2	27.2	35.6	yes	19.6	23.6	19.6	24.3	yes
	urban	13.5	15.9	12.2	13.7		20.5	21.9	18.4	19.2		17.0	18.3	13.9	15.9	
MAN	rural	36.8	42.3	30.7	34.3	yes	**28.1**	**36.0**	*22.2*	**32.1**	?	**22.3**	**25.3**	*18.3*	**22.0**	?
	urban	17.0	22.8	16.1	21.7		**24.0**	**26.8**	*22.9*	**26.0**		**20.4**	**22.6**	*19.8*	**21.6**	
SASK	rural	47.0	47.2	39.6	42.1	yes	*32.1*	**40.2**	*26.7*	37.9	?	22.6	27.1	18.6	23.7	no
	urban	31.4	34.8	27.2	31.2		*37.5*	**36.2**	*34.0*	34.7		28.4	28.2	24.5	25.4	
ALTA	rural	40.1	42.3	34.7	37.9	yes	32.2	39.1	31.0	36.7	yes	25.8	31.6	22.4	27.4	yes
	urban	20.2	23.1	19.6	22.1		27.1	28.6	25.8	26.4		24.0	25.5	21.0	22.0	
BC	rural	39.6	46.6	33.2	40.0	yes	31.6	41.0	28.3	38.0	yes	26.0	32.5	22.8	28.4	yes
	urban	17.1	19.6	13.7	15.5		19.2	20.6	17.8	18.9		16.9	17.5	15.4	16.5	
YUK	rural	37.4	38.1	35.1	36.0	yes	*36.5*	**41.3**	**43.8**	**43.2**	?	36.5	46.6	36.9	39.5	yes
	urban	36.2	37.4	29.6	31.3		*38.5*	**37.5**	**32.8**	**35.8**		32.4	30.0	33.8	29.2	
NWT	rural	12.6	22.8	8.0	15.8	no	22.2	26.7	14.2	16.5	no	30.7	35.7	20.5	22.2	no
	urban	38.2	44.1	34.8	39.0		41.8	45.9	42.3	43.6		45.0	45.9	40.2	40.3	

Table 3 : Destination of leavers, individuals aged 15-19 in 1991, 1991-1996.

		Census data					Tax data				
		(1) Stayed in same geographic unit	(2) Moved to rural inside province	(3) Moved to rural outside province	(4) Moved to urban inside province	(5) Moved to urban outside province	(6) Stayed in same geographic unit	(7) Moved to rural inside province	(8) Moved to rural outside province	(9) Moved to urban inside province	(10) Moved to urban outside province
NFLD	rural	70.5	1.3	3.1	9.7	15.4	67.8	1.8	4.0	8.0	18.4
	urban	79.4	3.1	2.3	2.4	12.7	74.2	3.4	2.8	2.4	17.2
PEI	rural	79.9	0.0	-	11.1	6.9	76.9	0.0	-	12.8	9.1
	urban	84.2	3.0	-	0.0	11.6	79.4	4.9	2.0	0.0	13.8
NS	rural	78.1	2.1	1.6	11.1	7.2	73.1	2.3	2.5	12.0	10.1
	urban	82.3	2.1	1.8	3.9	9.9	78.3	3.0	2.3	4.0	12.4
NB	rural	80.1	1.4	1.5	10.1	6.9	77.2	2.0	1.9	10.6	8.3
	urban	80.3	4.2	1.6	4.3	9.6	76.8	5.0	1.9	4.4	11.9
QUE	rural	75.6	2.5	0.3	20.6	1.0	71.7	2.7	0.3	23.9	1.4
	urban	83.0	2.9	0.3	11.8	2.0	79.2	4.2	0.3	14.0	2.2
ONT	rural	72.8	2.3	1.0	21.1	2.8	68.3	2.8	1.0	24.7	3.1
	urban	87.8	1.8	0.5	6.9	3.0	86.3	2.6	0.6	7.3	3.1
MAN	rural	69.3	3.9	2.3	18.9	5.5	65.7	5.0	3.2	19.0	7.1
	urban	83.9	3.5	1.4	3.1	8.0	78.3	5.1	1.6	4.9	10.0
SASK	rural	60.4	3.7	3.4	22.8	9.7	57.9	5.0	4.8	20.3	12.1
	urban	72.8	5.1	2.2	7.1	12.8	68.8	5.7	2.6	6.7	16.1
ALTA	rural	65.3	4.6	2.0	23.8	4.3	62.1	5.9	2.1	24.4	5.5
	urban	80.4	3.9	1.6	6.5	7.6	77.9	4.8	1.9	7.1	8.3
BC	rural	66.8	3.1	1.7	23.1	5.4	60.0	3.6	2.4	28.5	5.6
	urban	86.3	2.5	0.7	6.8	3.8	84.5	3.2	0.8	7.7	3.7
YUK	rural	64.9	0.0	-	-	-	64.0	0.0	-	-	-
	urban	70.4	-	-	0.0	22.7	68.7	2.5	5.4	0.0	23.5
NWT	rural	92.0	0.0	-	-	-	84.2	0.0	4.0	3.4	8.4
	urban	65.2	-	-	0.0	23.6	61.0	9.4	6.8	0.0	22.8

Table 4 : Destination of leavers, individuals aged 20-24 in 1991, 1991-1996.

		Census data					Tax data				
		(1) Stayed in same geographic unit	(2) Moved to rural inside province	(3) Moved to rural outside province	(4) Moved to urban inside province	(5) Moved to urban outside province	(6) Stayed in same geographic unit	(7) Moved to rural inside province	(8) Moved to rural outside province	(9) Moved to urban inside province	(10) Moved to urban outside province
NFLD	rural	76.5	2.1	3.1	7.1	11.3	71.5	2.7	3.1	9.5	13.2
	urban	70.5	7.9	2.4	3.6	15.5	70.8	6.5	2.7	3.4	16.8
PEI	rural	82.1	0.0	-	8.5	7.0	76.1	0.0	2.1	13.6	8.3
	urban	74.0	5.3	3.3	0.0	17.4	72.7	7.4	3.3	0.0	16.5
NS	rural	77.4	2.2	2.3	9.3	8.8	74.0	2.5	2.8	11.1	9.6
	urban	72.7	5.0	3.0	3.9	15.3	72.7	5.3	2.9	4.6	14.5
NB	rural	80.1	2.4	2.5	7.9	7.2	76.2	2.5	2.4	10.1	8.8
	urban	72.8	6.8	2.5	6.1	11.8	72.2	7.6	2.2	4.8	13.1
QUE	rural	79.2	3.1	0.3	16.5	0.9	71.2	3.2	0.4	23.9	1.3
	urban	75.4	5.0	0.3	15.6	3.6	72.1	5.9	0.4	18.3	3.3
ONT	rural	72.8	3.5	1.2	19.7	2.8	64.4	3.8	1.3	26.8	3.7
	urban	81.6	3.3	0.8	9.8	4.6	80.8	4.0	0.9	9.8	4.5
MAN	rural	77.8	3.6	3.0	10.6	5.1	67.9	5.7	3.9	16.1	6.4
	urban	77.1	5.7	1.8	3.3	12.1	74.0	6.8	1.9	4.9	12.3
SASK	rural	73.3	4.7	3.7	12.5	5.7	62.1	5.4	4.3	18.3	9.9
	urban	66.0	8.8	3.2	7.5	14.4	65.3	7.6	3.3	7.2	16.6
ALTA	rural	69.0	6.6	2.7	15.3	6.4	63.3	7.2	2.6	20.9	6.0
	urban	74.2	5.9	2.5	7.1	10.3	73.6	6.3	2.5	7.3	10.4
BC	rural	71.7	3.6	2.2	18.3	4.3	62.0	4.2	2.7	26.0	5.1
	urban	82.2	4.0	1.0	7.6	5.2	81.1	4.2	1.1	8.5	5.0
YUK	rural	56.2	0.0	-	-	-	56.8	0.0	15.0	11.7	16.5
	urban	67.2	-	-	0.0	22.2	64.2	5.3	6.3	0.0	24.2
NWT	rural	85.8	0.0	4.8	-	6.3	83.5	0.0	4.3	3.5	8.7
	urban	57.7	-	-	0.0	26.8	56.4	7.6	10.4	0.0	25.6

Table 5 : Destination of leavers, individuals aged 25-29 in 1991, 1991-1996.

		Census data					Tax data				
		(1) Stayed in same geog.aphic unit	(2) Moved to rural inside province	(3) Moved to rural outside province	(4) Moved to urban inside province	(5) Moved to urban outside province	(6) Stayed in same geographic unit	(7) Moved to rural inside province	(8) Moved to rural outside province	(9) Moved to urban inside province	(10) Moved to urban outside province
NFLD	rural	85.7	1.6	2.4	4.1	6.2	83.2	2.0	2.2	5.4	7.1
	urban	80.5	3.8	1.7	2.5	11.5	80.9	4.6	1.9	2.4	10.2
PEI	rural	88.8	0.0	0.9	6.2	4.0	87.4	0.0	1.0	8.4	3.2
	urban	82.6	5.1	-	0.0	9.3	81.6	5.9	3.3	0.0	9.2
NS	rural	87.2	1.6	1.6	5.3	4.3	82.6	1.8	1.9	7.4	6.3
	urban	79.7	4.5	2.2	2.7	11.0	80.1	5.0	2.0	2.9	9.9
NB	rural	86.2	1.6	2.1	4.9	5.2	83.5	1.8	2.2	6.3	6.2
	urban	83.6	4.4	1.5	3.2	7.3	81.6	6.1	1.6	3.3	7.4
QUE	rural	85.7	2.5	0.4	10.8	0.6	81.3	2.5	0.3	15.2	0.6
	urban	80.7	4.2	0.3	12.2	2.7	77.3	5.1	0.3	14.7	2.6
ONT	rural	80.4	3.1	1.1	13.1	2.4	75.7	3.4	1.1	17.1	2.7
	urban	86.1	3.2	0.6	6.4	3.7	84.1	3.9	0.8	7.3	4.0
MAN	rural	81.7	3.8	3.1	7.7	3.7	78.0	5.1	3.1	9.8	4.1
	urban	80.2	4.9	1.4	3.2	10.3	78.4	5.9	1.8	4.3	9.6
SASK	rural	81.4	4.3	2.7	7.9	3.7	76.3	4.7	3.4	10.7	4.9
	urban	75.5	5.7	2.6	4.7	11.6	74.6	6.0	2.6	5.0	11.8
ALTA	rural	77.6	5.7	2.4	10.3	4.0	72.6	6.6	2.5	14.1	4.2
	urban	79.0	4.8	2.3	5.0	8.8	78.0	5.4	2.2	5.4	8.9
BC	rural	77.2	3.7	1.7	14.8	2.6	71.6	4.2	2.2	18.4	3.6
	urban	84.6	3.9	1.0	5.9	4.6	83.5	4.5	1.1	6.6	4.4
YUK	rural	63.1	0.0	-	-	-	60.5	0.0	12.2	10.9	16.4
	urban	66.2	-	-	0.0	20.4	70.8	3.5	7.7	0.0	18.1
NWT	rural	79.5	0.0	5.4	-	12.5	77.8	0.0	6.0	3.7	12.5
	urban	59.8	-	-	0.0	26.2	59.7	5.3	8.4	0.0	26.7

Table 6 : Outflows by economic region, Atlantic provinces, 1991-96.

Economic region		Individuals aged 15-19 in 1991 (1) Census data	(2) Tax data	Individuals aged 20-24 in 1991 (3) Census data	(4) Tax data	Individuals aged 25-29 in 1991 (5) Census data	(6) Tax data
Avalon Peninsula	r	26.3	28.5	23.7	28.6	12.8	16.5
Avalon Peninsula	u	17.3	21.0	28.8	25.9	18.1	16.7
South Coast - Burin Peninsula	r	30.3	32.1	24.7	27.5	14.0	13.9
West Coast - Northern Peninsula	r	29.8	34.9	24.0	29.0	16.7	18.7
West Coast - Northern Peninsula	u	25.4	33.8	33.3	35.9	18.9	22.5
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	r	31.1	32.9	22.0	28.5	13.4	16.7
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	u	30.2	38.6	29.7	38.5	28.4	29.0
Prince Edward Island	r	20.1	23.1	17.9	23.9	11.2	12.6
Prince Edward Island	u	15.8	20.6	26.0	27.3	17.4	18.4
Cape Breton	r	22.0	29.6	18.1	30.5	9.2	13.5
Cape Breton	u	18.6	24.7	21.6	24.0	12.6	12.1
North Shore	r	24.8	30.7	30.6	29.9	14.6	16.3
North Shore	u	21.2	24.4	28.0	26.7	21.1	16.3
Annapolis Valley	r	23.0	32.7	29.3	33.8	15.7	27.4
Annapolis Valley	u	23.0	29.9	25.9	34.8	20.7	24.1
Southern	r	18.2	19.1	14.0	16.9	10.6	11.0
Halifax	r	33.5	39.7	-	32.6	-	22.1
Halifax	u	15.9	18.9	28.7	27.8	22.1	22.4
Campbellton - Miramichi	r	17.1	20.7	14.9	19.8	11.5	12.8
Campbellton - Miramichi	u	26.9	33.9	30.7	36.4	18.4	23.4
Moncton - Richibucto	r	22.1	22.0	23.2	23.4	12.5	14.2
Moncton - Richibucto	u	21.1	22.2	28.3	27.6	16.8	17.8
Saint John - St. Stephen	r	18.5	22.5	21.0	23.1	11.6	12.7
Saint John - St. Stephen	u	15.2	19.1	18.0	20.1	11.5	14.1
Fredericton - Oromocto	r	30.4	37.6	34.7	46.6	30.9	40.9
Fredericton - Oromocto	u	21.6	25.1	36.9	35.7	23.7	24.5
Edmunston - Woodstock	r	18.6	19.7	17.6	18.4	9.9	12.1
Edmunston - Woodstock	u	18.4	21.9	22.9	25.1	10.7	15.3

Table 7 : Destination of leavers, Atlantic provinces, individuals aged 15-19 in 1991, 1991-96.

Census data

		(1) Stayed in same geographic unit	(2) Moved to rural inside province	Moved to rural outside province (3) Moved to rural inside Atlantic	Moved to rural outside province (4) Moved to rural outside Atlantic	(5) Moved to urban inside province	Moved to urban outside province (6) Moved to urban inside Atlantic	Moved to urban outside province (7) Moved to urban outside Atlantic	(8) Total
NFLD	r	70.5	1.3	0.8	2.3	9.7	2.7	12.7	100.0
NFLD	u	79.4	3.1	0.9	1.5	2.4	2.6	10.1	100.0
PEI	r	79.9	-	-	-	11.1	-	4.5	100.0
PEI	u	84.2	3.0	-	-	-	3.9	7.7	100.0
NS	r	78.1	2.1	-	1.0	11.1	1.4	5.8	100.0
NS	u	82.3	2.1	0.8	1.0	3.9	1.4	8.5	100.0
NB	r	80.1	1.4	-	1.0	10.1	1.6	5.4	100.0
NB	u	80.3	4.2	0.6	1.1	4.3	2.3	7.4	100.0

Tax data

		(1) Stayed in same geographic unit	(2) Moved to rural inside province	Moved to rural outside province (3) Moved to rural inside Atlantic	Moved to rural outside province (4) Moved to rural outside Atlantic	(5) Moved to urban inside province	Moved to urban outside province (6) Moved to urban inside Atlantic	Moved to urban outside province (7) Moved to urban outside Atlantic	(8) Total
NFLD	r	67.8	1.8	0.8	3.2	8.0	3.3	15.0	100.0
NFLD	u	74.2	3.4	0.8	2.1	2.4	3.1	14.0	100.0
PEI	r	76.9	0.0	0.4	0.8	12.8	3.1	6.0	100.0
PEI	u	79.4	4.9	-	-	0.0	4.6	9.1	100.0
NS	r	73.1	2.3	0.6	1.9	12.0	1.6	8.5	100.0
NS	u	78.3	3.0	0.7	1.6	4.0	1.6	10.7	100.0
NB	r	77.2	2.0	0.4	1.5	10.6	1.5	6.8	100.0
NB	u	76.8	5.0	0.5	1.4	4.4	2.8	9.1	100.0

Table 8 : Destination of leavers, Atlantic provinces, individuals aged 20-24 in 1991, 1991-96.

Census data

		(1) Stayed in same geographic unit	(2) Moved to rural inside province	Moved to rural outside province (3) Moved to rural inside Atlantic	(4) Moved to rural outside Atlantic	(5) Moved to urban inside province	Moved to urban outside province (6) Moved to urban inside Atlantic	(7) Moved to urban outside Atlantic	(8) Total
NFLD	r	76.5	2.1	0.9	2.1	7.1	1.6	9.7	100.0
NFLD	u	70.5	7.9	0.8	1.7	3.6	3.3	12.3	100.0
PEI	r	82.1	-	-	-	8.5	-	4.2	100.0
PEI	u	74.0	5.3	-	-	-	7.1	10.3	100.0
NS	r	77.4	2.2	0.9	1.3	9.3	1.6	7.3	100.0
NS	u	72.7	5.0	1.1	1.8	3.9	2.8	12.6	100.0
NB	r	80.1	2.4	0.9	1.6	7.9	1.5	5.7	100.0
NB	u	72.8	6.8	0.9	1.6	6.1	2.8	9.1	100.0

Tax data

		(1) Stayed in same geographic unit	(2) Moved to rural inside province	Moved to rural outside province (3) Moved to rural inside Atlantic	(4) Moved to rural outside Atlantic	(5) Moved to urban inside province	Moved to urban outside province (6) Moved to urban inside Atlantic	(7) Moved to urban outside Atlantic	(8) Total
NFLD	r	71.5	2.7	0.9	2.2	9.5	2.3	10.9	100.0
NFLD	u	70.8	6.5	0.8	1.9	3.4	3.3	13.5	100.0
PEI	r	76.1	0.0	1.0	1.1	13.6	3.2	5.1	100.0
PEI	u	72.7	7.4	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.3	10.1	100.0
NS	r	74.0	2.5	0.9	1.8	11.1	1.6	8.0	100.0
NS	u	72.7	5.3	1.2	1.7	4.6	2.3	12.2	100.0
NB	r	76.2	2.5	0.8	1.6	10.1	1.5	7.2	100.0
NB	u	72.2	7.6	0.9	1.4	4.8	3.3	9.8	100.0

Table 9 : Destination of leavers, Atlantic provinces, individuals aged 25-29 in 1991, 1991-96.

Census data

		(1) Stayed in same geographic unit	(2) Moved to rural inside province	Moved to rural outside province (3) Moved to rural inside Atlantic	(4) Moved to rural outside Atlantic	(5) Moved to urban inside province	Moved to urban outside province (6) Moved to urban inside Atlantic	(7) Moved to urban outside Atlantic	(8) Total
NFLD	r	85.7	1.6	0.8	1.6	4.1	0.7	5.5	100.0
NFLD	u	80.5	3.8	x	1.1	2.5	3.1	8.4	100.0
PEI	r	88.8	x	x	x	6.2	x	x	100.0
PEI	u	82.6	5.1	x	x	x	3.9	5.4	100.0
NS	r	87.2	1.6	x	1.1	5.3	0.7	3.6	100.0
NS	u	79.7	4.5	1.0	1.2	2.7	2.2	8.8	100.0
NB	r	86.2	1.6	x	1.7	4.9	0.8	4.4	100.0
NB	u	83.6	4.4	0.6	0.9	3.2	1.9	5.4	100.0

Tax data

		(1) Stayed in same geographic unit	(2) Moved to rural inside province	Moved to rural outside province (3) Moved to rural inside Atlantic	(4) Moved to rural outside Atlantic	(5) Moved to urban inside province	Moved to urban outside province (6) Moved to urban inside Atlantic	(7) Moved to urban outside Atlantic	(8) Total
NFLD	r	83.2	2.0	0.7	1.5	5.4	1.3	5.8	100.0
NFLD	u	80.9	4.6	0.8	1.1	2.4	2.3	7.9	100.0
PEI	r	87.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	8.4	1.1	2.1	100.0
PEI	u	81.6	5.9	2.4	0.9	0.0	3.8	5.4	100.0
NS	r	82.6	1.8	0.7	1.1	7.4	1.0	5.2	100.0
NS	u	80.1	5.0	0.8	1.2	2.9	1.9	8.0	100.0
NB	r	83.5	1.8	0.6	1.6	6.3	1.0	5.2	100.0
NB	u	81.6	6.1	0.7	0.9	3.3	2.2	5.2	100.0

Table 10 : Migration inflows by age, Canada, 1986-1991 and 1991-1996.

Age in year t		Census 1986-91	Tax data 1986-91	Census 1991-96	Tax data 1991-96
15-19	r	15.7	20.2	15.4	20.0
15-19	u	21.7	24.9	19.0	21.2
	r/u	0.73	0.81	0.81	0.94
20-24	r	29.0	28.3	30.9	29.4
20-24	u	22.9	26.4	20.3	23.9
	r/u	1.27	1.07	1.52	1.23
25-29	r	24.4	25.8	24.6	26.6
25-29	u	18.1	20.2	15.2	17.7
	r/u	1.35	1.28	1.61	1.50
30-44	r	15.0	16.2	14.0	16.2
30-44	u	11.4	12.5	9.2	10.6
	r/u	1.32	1.29	1.51	1.53
45-54	r	11.7	13.8	11.9	14.6
45-54	u	6.3	7.1	5.5	6.7
	r/u	1.87	1.95	2.15	2.20
55-64	r	11.0	14.1	10.3	13.7
55-64	u	5.9	6.9	4.9	6.3
	r/u	1.86	2.02	2.10	2.18
65+	r	5.2	8.2	4.8	8.2
65+	u	5.2	7.4	4.3	7.1
	r/u	1.01	1.11	1.11	1.15

Table 11 : 5-year inflows by province, individuals aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29, 1986-1991 and 1991-1996.

		Individuals aged 15-19 in year t					Individuals aged 20-24 in year t					Individuals aged 25-29 in year t				
		(1) 1986-91 Census	(2) 1986-91 Tax data	(3) 1991-96 Census	(4) 1991-96 Tax data	(5) inflows r < inflows u ?	(6) 1986-91 Census	(7) 1986-91 Tax data	(8) 1991-96 Census	(9) 1991-96 Tax data	(10) inflows r < inflows u ?	(11) 1986-91 Census	(12) 1986-91 Tax data	(13) 1991-96 Census	(14) 1991-96 Tax data	(15) inflows r < inflows u ?
Canada	rural	15.7	20.2	15.4	20.0	yes	29.0	28.3	30.9	29.4	no	24.4	25.8	24.6	26.6	no
	urban	21.7	24.9	19.0	21.2		22.9	26.4	20.3	23.9		18.1	20.2	15.2	17.7	
NFLD	rural	6.6	10.0	5.4	7.0	yes	15.2	14.8	14.6	12.4	yes	10.7	12.5	10.1	10.9	yes
	urban	22.4	24.4	18.7	16.8		19.7	23.4	17.5	22.1		14.3	17.2	14.7	15.9	
PEI	rural	7.5	7.2	11.3	11.2	yes	12.7	12.7	18.1	16.3	yes	12.6	14.1	13.0	15.8	yes
	urban	21.0	22.7	21.4	22.2		24.4	27.4	22.1	26.3		19.1	23.1	16.9	19.8	
NS	rural	10.2	12.1	9.2	10.7	yes	18.1	20.1	20.8	19.3	?	17.1	18.6	17.6	19.7	?
	urban	26.0	31.5	21.2	25.2		22.8	26.2	20.3	23.8		17.8	19.7	15.6	17.6	
NB	rural	10.6	14.8	9.5	11.4	yes	17.0	18.1	17.9	17.7	yes	12.9	15.4	14.3	16.1	yes
	urban	24.1	23.2	20.4	21.9		23.2	25.7	23.5	25.7		18.3	19.8	17.3	18.8	
QUE	rural	13.4	17.8	13.6	18.3	yes	23.2	22.4	26.9	25.5	?	18.5	19.6	19.9	21.8	?
	urban	21.4	24.0	19.6	22.7		24.7	29.0	21.9	27.3		20.6	23.3	17.2	21.3	
ONT	rural	18.8	24.0	14.9	19.4	no	40.6	39.4	33.7	34.1	no	36.3	38.1	28.8	32.3	no
	urban	17.9	20.6	13.7	15.4		20.4	23.4	16.3	18.4		15.5	17.2	11.3	13.2	
MAN	rural	13.3	19.5	14.8	19.9	yes	26.8	26.6	27.5	29.0	no	19.5	23.0	23.9	26.3	no
	urban	22.1	23.3	19.5	20.9		15.5	19.8	14.2	19.1		13.5	16.0	13.5	15.0	
SASK	rural	12.0	15.9	16.0	20.9	yes	22.1	19.9	33.8	27.5	?	15.9	17.5	23.4	22.5	?
	urban	32.0	28.5	32.1	27.9		22.3	26.3	24.9	28.6		17.3	19.2	18.0	20.3	
ALTA	rural	24.9	27.2	24.8	33.3	?	37.8	35.3	43.4	41.9	no	30.3	31.2	32.1	34.9	no
	urban	32.1	34.4	27.6	31.2		26.7	29.2	23.9	28.5		18.7	20.1	17.7	20.2	
BC	rural	27.1	34.0	30.1	37.9	no	45.5	46.4	57.3	55.6	no	38.5	40.2	44.1	49.4	no
	urban	25.3	33.6	24.5	29.7		27.2	31.7	27.9	32.1		22.6	24.9	22.0	23.4	
YUK	rural	52.2	57.1	48.8	58.1	no	63.5	83.8	42.1	61.1	?	46.6	60.6	40.3	45.2	no
	urban	44.2	45.7	33.6	35.6		47.8	68.9	56.0	57.7		37.3	50.3	33.8	42.2	
NWT	rural	13.2	25.8	15.9	29.6	yes	23.2	30.9	22.7	28.7	yes	23.6	25.9	19.3	24.4	yes
	urban	78.6	74.1	56.0	58.2		88.1	87.6	63.9	80.0		55.3	61.0	40.7	46.5	

Table 12 : Origin of new residents, individuals aged 15-19 in 1991, 1991-1996.

		Census data						Tax data					
		(1) Stayed in same geographic unit	(2) Came from rural inside province	(3) Came from rural outside province	(4) Came from urban inside province	(5) Came from urban outside province	(6) Inflows 2+3+4+5	(7) Stayed in same geographic unit	(8) Came from rural inside province	(9) Came from rural outside province	(10) Came from urban inside province	(11) Came from urban outside province	(12) Inflows 8+9+10+11
NFLD	rural	70.5	1.3	-	2.2	1.5	5.4	67.8	1.8	0.4	2.4	2.4	7.0
	urban	79.4	13.9	-	2.4	1.8	18.7	74.2	11.2	0.6	2.4	2.6	16.8
PEI	rural	79.9	0.0	-	3.7	4.7	11.3	76.9	0.0	2.7	5.7	2.8	11.2
	urban	84.2	9.2	3.8	0.0	8.4	21.4	79.4	-	3.9	0.0	7.4	22.2
NS	rural	78.1	2.1	1.5	3.3	2.3	9.2	73.1	2.3	1.2	4.4	2.7	10.7
	urban	82.3	7.1	3.4	3.9	6.7	21.2	78.3	8.2	4.3	4.0	8.7	25.2
NB	rural	80.1	1.4	1.1	4.3	2.7	9.5	77.2	2.0	1.4	4.9	3.2	11.4
	urban	80.3	9.8	1.8	4.3	4.6	20.4	76.8	10.7	2.2	4.4	4.7	21.9
QUE	rural	75.6	2.5	0.4	10.2	0.4	13.6	71.7	2.7	0.3	14.7	0.6	18.3
	urban	83.0	5.9	0.4	11.8	1.6	19.6	79.2	6.9	0.4	14.0	1.4	22.7
ONT	rural	72.8	2.3	0.6	10.7	1.2	14.9	68.3	2.8	0.8	14.4	1.3	19.4
	urban	87.8	3.6	0.9	6.9	2.3	13.7	86.3	4.5	1.0	7.3	2.5	15.4
MAN	rural	69.3	3.9	1.9	6.9	2.1	14.8	65.7	5.0	2.0	10.6	2.3	19.9
	urban	83.9	9.7	1.9	3.1	4.8	19.5	78.3	9.2	1.9	4.9	4.9	20.9
SASK	rural	60.4	3.7	2.0	7.1	3.3	16.0	57.9	5.0	2.5	9.2	4.2	20.9
	urban	72.8	16.6	2.3	7.1	6.2	32.1	68.8	12.4	2.4	6.7	6.3	27.9
ALTA	rural	65.3	4.6	4.2	11.4	4.6	24.8	62.1	5.9	5.8	14.2	7.4	33.3
	urban	80.4	8.1	4.2	6.5	8.8	27.6	77.9	8.3	5.2	7.1	10.6	31.2
BC	rural	66.8	3.1	3.7	14.5	8.8	30.1	60.0	3.6	5.0	18.3	11.0	37.9
	urban	86.3	4.0	2.5	6.8	11.3	24.5	84.5	4.9	3.3	7.7	13.7	29.7
YUK	rural	64.9	0.0	-	-	-	48.8	64.0	0.0	20.4	-	29.0	58.1
	urban	70.4	-	-	0.0	20.4	33.6	68.7	2.8	11.9	0.0	21.0	35.6
NWT	rural	92.0	0.0	-	-	8.2	15.9	84.2	0.0	11.0	5.1	13.6	29.6
	urban	65.2	-	-	0.0	29.0	56.0	61.0	6.3	20.6	0.0	31.3	58.2

Table 13 : Origin of new residents, individuals aged 20-24 in 1991, 1991-1996.

		Census data						Tax data					
		(1) Stayed in same geographic unit	(2) Came from rural inside province	(3) Came from rural outside province	(4) Came from urban inside province	(5) Came from urban outside province	(6) Inflows 2+3+4+5	(7) Stayed in same geographic unit	(8) Came from rural inside province	(9) Came from rural outside province	(10) Came from urban inside province	(11) Came from urban outside province	(12) Inflows 8+9+10+11
NFLD	rural	76.5	2.1	0.7	7.5	4.4	14.6	71.5	2.7	0.7	4.9	4.1	12.4
	urban	70.5	7.5	0.8	3.6	5.6	17.5	70.8	12.7	0.9	3.4	5.1	22.1
PEI	rural	82.1	0.0	4.4	7.5	6.3	18.1	76.1	0.0	2.4	9.0	4.9	16.3
	urban	74.0	6.0	3.4	0.0	12.8	22.1	72.7	11.2	3.8	0.0	11.3	26.3
NS	rural	77.4	2.2	1.9	10.2	6.4	20.8	74.0	2.5	1.9	9.6	5.2	19.3
	urban	72.7	4.6	2.1	3.9	9.7	20.3	72.7	6.1	3.1	4.6	10.0	23.8
NB	rural	80.1	2.4	1.8	7.8	5.9	17.9	76.2	2.5	1.7	7.6	5.9	17.7
	urban	72.8	6.9	1.5	6.1	9.0	23.5	72.2	10.2	2.3	4.8	8.3	25.7
QUE	rural	79.2	3.1	0.3	22.6	1.0	26.9	71.2	3.2	0.3	21.1	0.9	25.5
	urban	75.4	3.7	0.3	15.6	2.4	21.9	72.1	6.7	0.4	18.3	2.0	27.3
ONT	rural	72.8	3.5	0.9	26.8	2.5	33.7	64.4	3.8	1.2	26.7	2.4	34.1
	urban	81.6	2.4	0.6	9.8	3.5	16.3	80.8	4.0	0.9	9.8	3.7	18.4
MAN	rural	77.8	3.6	2.7	16.3	4.9	27.5	67.9	5.7	2.5	16.3	4.5	29.0
	urban	77.1	3.7	1.0	3.3	6.3	14.2	74.0	6.7	1.5	4.9	6.0	19.1
SASK	rural	73.3	4.7	3.2	18.8	7.1	33.8	62.1	5.4	3.2	12.9	5.9	27.5
	urban	66.0	5.8	1.7	7.5	9.8	24.9	65.3	10.7	2.2	7.2	8.5	28.6
ALTA	rural	69.0	6.6	4.1	24.4	8.3	43.4	63.3	7.2	5.0	21.8	8.0	41.9
	urban	74.2	3.7	2.4	7.1	10.7	23.9	73.6	6.0	3.7	7.3	11.5	28.5
BC	rural	71.7	3.6	4.8	31.9	17.0	57.3	62.0	4.2	5.5	30.0	15.9	55.6
	urban	82.2	2.3	1.8	7.6	16.3	27.9	81.1	3.7	2.9	8.5	17.0	32.1
YUK	rural	56.2	0.0	-	-	-	42.2	56.8	0.0	17.9	14.8	28.4	61.1
	urban	67.2	-	12.1	0.0	38.3	56.0	64.2	4.2	11.9	0.0	41.7	57.7
NWT	rural	85.8	0.0	5.2	-	15.5	22.7	83.5	0.0	9.2	2.8	16.7	28.7
	urban	57.7	-	12.8	0.0	42.1	63.9	56.4	9.5	22.7	0.0	47.8	80.0

Table 14 : Origin of new residents, individuals aged 25-29 in 1991, 1991-1996.

		Census data						Tax data					
		(1) Stayed in same geographic unit	(2) Came from rural inside province	(3) Came from rural outside province	(4) Came from urban inside province	(5) Came from urban outside province	(6) Inflows 2+3+4+5	(7) Stayed in same geographic unit	(8) Came from rural inside province	(9) Came from rural outside province	(10) Came from urban inside province	(11) Came from urban outside province	(12) Inflows 8+9+10+11
NFLD	rural	85.7	1.6	0.9	3.2	4.4	10.1	83.2	2.0	0.8	3.7	4.4	10.9
	urban	80.5	4.8	0.8	2.5	6.6	14.7	80.9	6.8	1.0	2.4	5.7	15.9
PEI	rural	88.8	0.0	-	6.4	5.0	13.0	87.4	0.0	2.3	7.5	6.0	15.8
	urban	82.6	4.9	-	0.0	10.7	16.9	81.6	6.6	2.5	0.0	10.7	19.8
NS	rural	87.2	1.6	1.3	8.7	6.0	17.6	82.6	1.8	1.8	9.6	6.5	19.7
	urban	79.7	2.7	1.3	2.7	9.0	15.6	80.1	3.9	1.7	2.9	9.0	17.6
NB	rural	86.2	1.6	1.9	4.9	5.9	14.3	83.5	1.8	1.7	6.3	6.3	16.1
	urban	83.6	4.5	1.1	3.2	8.6	17.3	81.6	6.2	1.5	3.3	7.8	18.8
QUE	rural	85.7	2.5	0.3	16.3	0.7	19.9	81.3	2.5	0.3	18.1	0.8	21.8
	urban	80.7	2.7	0.3	12.2	2.0	17.2	77.3	4.3	0.3	14.7	2.0	21.3
ONT	rural	80.4	3.1	0.9	22.4	2.4	28.8	75.7	3.4	1.0	25.5	2.3	32.3
	urban	86.1	1.9	0.4	6.4	2.7	11.3	84.1	2.6	0.5	7.3	2.8	13.2
MAN	rural	81.7	3.8	2.2	13.1	4.7	23.9	78.0	5.1	2.1	14.8	4.3	26.3
	urban	80.2	2.9	1.0	3.2	6.4	13.5	78.4	3.9	1.2	4.3	5.7	15.0
SASK	rural	81.4	4.3	2.8	10.7	5.6	23.4	76.3	4.7	2.5	10.7	4.6	22.5
	urban	75.5	4.2	1.4	4.7	7.8	18.0	74.6	6.0	1.7	5.0	7.5	20.3
ALTA	rural	77.6	5.7	2.9	18.1	5.4	32.1	72.6	6.6	3.6	19.1	5.6	34.9
	urban	79.0	2.7	1.6	5.0	8.3	17.7	78.0	4.0	2.0	5.4	8.8	20.2
BC	rural	77.2	3.7	3.9	26.0	10.5	44.1	71.6	4.2	4.1	30.0	11.1	49.4
	urban	84.6	2.2	1.4	5.9	12.5	22.0	83.5	2.8	1.7	6.6	12.4	23.4
YUK	rural	63.1	0.0	-	-	-	40.3	60.5	0.0	16.1	8.8	20.3	45.2
	urban	66.2	-	-	0.0	21.9	33.8	70.8	4.3	9.8	0.0	28.2	42.2
NWT	rural	79.5	0.0	4.9	2.1	12.3	19.3	77.8	0.0	7.4	2.4	14.5	24.4
	urban	59.8	-	8.1	0.0	26.4	40.7	59.7	8.0	9.0	0.0	29.5	46.5

Table 15 : Inflows by economic region, Atlantic provinces, 1991-96.

Economic region		Individuals aged 15-19 in 1991 (1) Census data	Individuals aged 15-19 in 1991 (2) Tax data	Individuals aged 20-24 in 1991 (3) Census data	Individuals aged 20-24 in 1991 (4) Tax data	Individuals aged 25-29 in 1991 (5) Census data	Individuals aged 25-29 in 1991 (6) Tax data
Avalon Peninsula	r	3.6	5.4	11.6	10.3	10.7	10.1
Avalon Peninsula	u	21.8	18.3	14.7	21.5	12.7	13.5
South Coast - Burin Peninsula	r	4.1	5.9	11.7	10.4	5.4	7.1
West Coast - Northern Peninsula	r	6.7	8.9	16.5	15.7	13.6	15.1
West Coast - Northern Peninsula	u	11.4	12.5	21.6	18.9	14.6	16.3
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	r	6.3	7.5	16.9	12.3	9.2	9.9
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	u	13.0	14.7	31.9	28.7	27.7	29.3
Prince Edward Island	r	11.3	11.2	18.1	16.3	13.0	15.8
Prince Edward Island	u	21.4	22.2	22.1	26.3	16.9	19.8
Cape Breton	r	6.4	8.2	18.4	13.6	13.0	12.4
Cape Breton	u	4.1	6.4	10.2	9.3	10.4	11.0
North Shore	r	9.1	10.9	18.0	18.5	14.6	17.2
North Shore	u	13.7	16.3	18.7	19.6	14.8	16.8
Annapolis Valley	r	16.4	17.6	35.3	35.2	34.5	36.4
Annapolis Valley	u	21.3	23.6	29.1	25.4	26.3	23.4
Southern	r	5.5	6.4	12.3	10.6	8.1	10.0
Halifax	r	-	17.3	30.8	27.7	25.5	23.9
Halifax	u	30.8	35.1	22.8	29.7	16.5	19.1
Campbellton - Miramichi	r	5.6	6.8	9.9	10.5	8.8	9.3
Campbellton - Miramichi	u	13.1	13.7	25.5	21.7	17.3	18.5
Moncton - Richibucto	r	10.6	9.6	18.5	18.6	15.0	16.4
Moncton - Richibucto	u	27.2	28.4	29.3	31.7	23.0	23.4
Saint John - St. Stephen	r	12.6	12.4	22.3	20.8	15.4	16.5
Saint John - St. Stephen	u	10.0	12.7	17.1	17.5	11.5	11.9
Fredericton - Oromocto	r	21.6	35.1	43.7	45.4	34.1	43.1
Fredericton - Oromocto	u	34.0	34.4	24.6	33.3	19.1	24.1
Edmunston - Woodstock	r	8.1	8.8	16.0	13.7	11.3	11.9
Edmunston - Woodstock	u	10.5	13.8	19.5	19.1	15.6	17.5

Table 16 : Origin of new residents, Atlantic provinces, individuals aged 15-19 in 1991, 1991-96.

Census data

				Came from rural outside province			Came from urban outside province		
		(1) Stayed in same geographic unit	(2) Came from rural inside province	(3) Came from rural inside Atlantic	(4) Came from rural outside Atlantic	(5) Came from urban inside province	(6) Came from urban inside Atlantic	(7) Came from urban outside Atlantic	(8) Inflows 2+3+4+5+6+7
NFLD	r	70.5	1.3	-	-	2.2	-	1.2	-
NFLD	u	79.4	13.9	-	-	2.4	-	1.2	-
PEI	r	79.9	-	-	-	3.7	-	-	-
PEI	u	84.2	9.2	3.0	-	-	4.1	4.3	-
NS	r	78.1	2.1	1.0	-	3.3	0.9	1.4	-
NS	u	82.3	7.1	2.8	0.6	3.9	2.6	4.1	21.2
NB	r	80.1	1.4	-	0.6	4.3	0.9	1.8	-
NB	u	80.3	9.8	1.3	-	4.3	2.0	2.6	-

Tax data

				Came from rural outside province			Came from urban outside province		
		(1) Stayed in same geographic unit	(2) Came from rural inside province	(3) Came from rural inside Atlantic	(4) Came from rural outside Atlantic	(5) Came from urban inside province	(6) Came from urban inside Atlantic	(7) Came from urban outside Atlantic	(8) Inflows 2+3+4+5+6+7
NFLD	r	67.8	1.8	-	-	2.4	0.4	2.0	7.0
NFLD	u	74.2	11.2	0.4	-	2.4	0.7	1.9	16.8
PEI	r	76.9	0.0	2.3	-	5.7	1.5	-	11.2
PEI	u	79.4	10.8	3.3	-	0.0	4.6	2.8	22.2
NS	r	73.1	2.3	0.7	0.5	4.4	0.8	1.9	10.7
NS	u	78.3	8.2	3.2	1.1	4.0	3.6	5.2	25.2
NB	r	77.2	2.0	0.7	0.7	4.9	0.8	2.3	11.4
NB	u	76.8	10.7	1.5	0.6	4.4	2.0	2.6	21.9

Table 17 : Origin of new residents, Atlantic provinces, individuals aged 20-24 in 1991, 1991-96.

Census data

		(1) Stayed in same geographic unit	(2) Came from rural inside province	Came from rural outside province (3) Came from rural inside Atlantic	(4) Came from rural outside Atlantic	(5) Came from urban inside province	Came from urban outside province (6) Came from urban inside Atlantic	(7) Came from urban outside Atlantic	(8) Inflows 2+3+4+5+6+7
NFLD	r	76.5	2.1	-	-	7.5	0.8	3.6	-
NFLD	u	70.5	7.5	-	-	3.6	2.0	3.6	-
PEI	r	82.1	-	4.1	-	7.5	-	5.0	-
PEI	u	74.0	6.0	3.0	-	-	5.9	6.9	-
NS	r	77.4	2.2	1.1	0.7	10.2	1.8	4.7	20.8
NS	u	72.7	4.6	1.5	0.6	3.9	3.0	6.7	20.3
NB	r	80.1	2.4	0.8	1.0	7.8	1.7	4.2	17.9
NB	u	72.8	6.9	1.0	-	6.1	3.6	5.3	-

Tax data

		(1) Stayed in same geographic unit	(2) Came from rural inside province	Came from rural outside province (3) Came from rural inside Atlantic	(4) Came from rural outside Atlantic	(5) Came from urban inside province	Came from urban outside province (6) Came from urban inside Atlantic	(7) Came from urban outside Atlantic	(8) Inflows 2+3+4+5+6+7
NFLD	r	71.5	2.7	0.4	0.4	4.9	0.8	3.4	12.4
NFLD	u	70.8	12.7	0.5	0.4	3.4	1.6	3.6	22.1
PEI	r	76.1	0.0	2.0	-	9.0	2.2	2.7	16.3
PEI	u	72.7	11.2	3.0	0.9	0.0	6.1	5.2	26.3
NS	r	74.0	2.5	1.2	0.7	9.6	1.3	4.0	19.3
NS	u	72.7	6.1	2.2	0.9	4.6	3.3	6.7	23.8
NB	r	76.2	2.5	0.8	0.9	7.6	1.4	4.5	17.7
NB	u	72.2	10.2	1.5	0.8	4.8	3.2	5.1	25.7

Table 18 : Origin of new residents, Atlantic provinces, individuals aged 25-29 in 1991, 1991-96.

Census data

				Came from rural outside province			Came from urban outside province		
		(1) Stayed in same geographic unit	(2) Came from rural inside province	(3) Came from rural inside Atlantic	(4) Came from rural outside Atlantic	(5) Came from urban inside province	(6) Came from urban inside Atlantic	(7) Came from urban outside Atlantic	(8) Inflows 2+3+4+5+6+7
NFLD	r	85.7	1.6	-	-	3.2	0.8	3.6	-
NFLD	u	80.5	4.8	-	-	2.5	1.7	4.9	-
PEI	r	88.8	-	-	-	6.4	-	3.8	-
PEI	u	82.6	4.9	-	-	-	5.1	5.7	-
NS	r	87.2	1.6	0.7	0.7	8.7	1.2	4.8	17.6
NS	u	79.7	2.7	0.7	0.6	2.7	2.0	7.0	15.6
NB	r	86.2	1.6	0.6	1.3	4.9	1.4	4.6	14.3
NB	u	83.6	4.5	0.6	-	3.2	2.9	5.6	-

Tax data

				Came from rural outside province			Came from urban outside province		
		(1) Stayed in same geographic unit	(2) Came from rural inside province	(3) Came from rural inside Atlantic	(4) Came from rural outside Atlantic	(5) Came from urban inside province	(6) Came from urban inside Atlantic	(7) Came from urban outside Atlantic	(8) Inflows 2+3+4+5+6+7
NFLD	r	83.2	2.0	0.4	0.4	3.7	0.8	3.6	10.9
NFLD	u	80.9	6.8	0.5	0.5	2.4	1.3	4.4	15.9
PEI	r	87.4	0.0	1.6	-	7.5	1.6	4.4	15.8
PEI	u	81.6	6.6	1.8	0.7	0.0	4.5	6.2	19.8
NS	r	82.6	1.8	0.9	0.9	9.6	1.3	5.2	19.7
NS	u	80.1	3.9	1.0	0.7	2.9	2.1	6.9	17.6
NB	r	83.5	1.8	0.6	1.1	6.3	1.0	5.4	16.1
NB	u	81.6	6.2	0.8	0.7	3.3	2.4	5.4	18.8

Table 19 : Net migration flows by age, Canada, 1986-1991 and 1991-1996.

Age in year t		Census 1986-91	Tax data 1986-91	Census 1991-96	Tax data 1991-96
15-19	r	-15.7	-14.9	-12.6	-11.8
15-19	u	4.8	4.8	3.7	3.5
20-24	r	2.3	-4.1	6.4	-2.4
20-24	u	-0.6	1.2	-1.4	0.6
25-29	r	4.9	2.6	7.0	4.9
25-29	u	-1.3	-0.7	-1.7	-1.3
30-44	r	1.5	0.3	2.8	2.4
30-44	u	-0.4	-0.1	-0.7	-0.7
45-54	r	3.5	3.7	4.6	5.1
45-54	u	-1.0	-1.0	-1.3	-1.4
55-64	r	3.6	4.4	4.0	4.8
55-64	u	-1.1	-1.2	-1.2	-1.3
65+	r	-1.5	-2.5	-1.0	-1.8
65+	u	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6
15-29	r	-2.50	-2.80	0.17	-0.90
	u	0.70	0.80	-0.04	0.20
15+	r	0.40	-0.04	2.01	1.60
	u	-0.10	0.01	-0.55	-0.40

Table 20 : Net migration flows (%) by age and province, 1991-1996.

Province		NFLD		PEI		NS		NB		QUEBEC		ONTARIO		MAN		SASK		ALTA		BC		YUKON		NWT	
Data set		Census	Tax	Census	Tax	Census	Tax	Census	Tax	Census	Tax	Census	Tax	Census	Tax	Census	Tax	Census	Tax	Census	Tax	Census	Tax	Census	Tax
Age in 1991																									
15-19	r	-24.1	-25.1	-8.8	-11.9	-12.7	-16.2	-10.4	-11.4	-10.8	-10.0	-12.3	-12.3	-15.8	-14.4	-23.5	-21.2	-9.9	-4.7	-3.1	-2.1	13.7	22.0	7.9	13.9
15-19	u	-1.9	-9.0	5.6	1.5	3.5	3.5	0.7	-1.2	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.7	3.4	-0.8	4.9	-3.2	8.0	9.1	10.7	14.2	4.0	4.3	21.2	19.2
20-24	r	-8.9	-16.1	0.2	-7.6	-1.9	-6.8	-2.0	-6.0	6.1	-3.3	6.4	-1.6	5.3	-3.1	7.1	-10.5	12.4	5.2	29.0	17.6	-1.7	17.9	8.4	12.2
20-24	u	-12.0	-7.1	-3.9	-1.0	-7.0	-3.5	-3.8	-2.2	-2.7	-0.6	-2.1	-0.8	-8.6	-6.8	-9.1	-6.1	-1.9	2.0	10.2	13.2	23.2	21.9	21.6	36.4
25-29	r	-4.2	-5.8	1.9	3.2	4.8	2.3	0.4	-0.4	5.6	3.1	9.2	8.0	5.6	4.2	4.9	-1.2	9.7	7.4	21.3	21.0	3.4	5.6	-1.3	2.2
25-29	u	-4.8	-3.2	-0.5	1.4	-4.7	-2.3	0.9	0.4	-2.2	-1.4	-2.6	-2.7	-6.3	-6.5	-6.5	-5.2	-3.3	-1.8	6.5	6.9	0.0	13.0	0.4	6.2
30-44	r	-2.7	-3.1	3.7	2.1	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.7	1.3	3.6	3.4	1.4	2.4	-0.3	-1.1	3.9	3.9	11.2	11.6	0.5	3.4	-4.4	-3.7
30-44	u	-1.8	-1.7	1.9	1.8	-1.9	-0.5	0.6	0.2	-1.1	-0.9	-1.2	-1.3	-2.8	-3.8	-3.2	-3.4	-1.9	-1.4	3.2	3.6	2.9	2.4	-1.3	0.2
45-54	r	-0.2	-0.3	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.2	1.9	2.2	3.7	4.3	6.6	7.2	2.4	4.2	0.6	0.5	4.0	4.3	12.4	14.6	-2.3	1.5	-3.2	-2.9
45-54	u	-2.9	-2.2	2.4	3.3	-0.1	0.0	-1.0	-0.7	-1.5	-1.6	-1.8	-1.8	-3.2	-4.2	-2.2	-2.8	-2.1	-2.0	1.5	1.5	-1.3	-5.6	-13.2	-9.3
55-64	r	1.6	1.2	-	2.4	2.5	2.9	1.7	2.4	2.5	3.1	6.8	7.5	1.7	3.2	-0.5	-0.8	2.0	3.3	12.4	14.4	-	-10.2	-	-10.4
55-64	u	-2.6	-2.0	2.3	2.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	-0.8	-1.5	-1.6	-1.7	-1.7	-2.8	-3.7	-1.1	-1.9	-1.2	-1.3	0.6	0.8	-	-10.6	-	-28.2
65+	r	-1.4	-2.1	-	-3.5	-0.1	-1.5	-0.6	-0.9	-1.7	-3.2	-1.1	-1.3	-1.6	-2.7	-2.9	-4.3	0.0	-0.3	2.1	1.5	-	-7.1	-	-0.7
65+	u	0.7	2.1	1.2	3.6	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.4	2.0	1.2	1.7	2.7	0.8	1.1	-	1.1	-	3.6
15-29	r	-13.2	-13.7	-2.2	-4.0	-3.2	-4.6	-3.9	-4.6	0.5	-1.4	1.1	0.4	-2.4	-2.3	-5.6	-8.2	3.8	4.4	15.2	15.3	4.3	7.8	4.7	12.3
	u	-6.3	-5.8	0.3	0.5	-3.1	-1.8	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0	-0.6	-1.3	-1.2	-4.2	-5.6	-3.9	-5.2	0.3	1.4	8.9	10.5	7.8	18.7	12.1	14.4
15+	r	-5.4	-5.7	1.0	-0.1	0.5	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9	1.4	0.7	3.2	3.0	0.0	0.6	-2.0	-3.1	3.3	3.5	11.4	11.8	0.5	0.6	-0.4	4.6
	u	-3.4	-2.8	1.4	1.9	-1.5	-0.6	-0.1	-0.3	-1.1	-0.9	-1.2	-1.2	-3.0	-3.9	-2.5	-3.1	-0.8	-0.3	4.0	4.3	3.1	4.6	1.3	3.8

Table 21 : 5-year net flows by province, individuals aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29, 1986-1991 and 1991-1996.

		Individuals aged 15-19 in year t					Individuals aged 20-24 in year t					Individuals aged 25-29 in year t				
		1986-91 Census	1986-91 Tax data	1991-96 Census	1991-96 Tax data	net flows r < net flows u ?	1986-91 Census	1986-91 Tax data	1991-96 Census	1991-96 Tax data	net flows r < net flows u ?	1986-91 Census	1986-91 Tax data	1991-96 Census	1991-96 Tax data	net flows r < net flows u ?
Canada	rural	-15.7	-14.9	-12.6	-11.8	yes	**2.3**	*-4.1*	**6.4**	*-2.4*	?	4.9	2.6	7.0	4.9	no
	urban	4.8	4.8	3.7	3.5		**-0.6**	*1.2*	**-1.4**	*0.6*		-1.3	-0.7	-1.7	-1.3	
NFLD	rural	-21.1	-19.2	-24.1	-25.1	yes	**-5.3**	*-9.1*	**-8.9**	*-16.1*	?	**-1.5**	*-2.3*	**-4.2**	*-5.8*	?
	urban	0.0	-1.8	-1.9	-9.0		**-7.6**	*-4.4*	**-12.0**	*-7.1*		**-3.0**	*-1.2*	**-4.8**	*-3.2*	
PEI	rural	-17.0	-18.9	-8.8	-11.9	yes	**-8.9**	**-12.0**	*0.2*	**-7.6**	?	0.1	0.0	1.9	3.2	?
	urban	0.5	-3.2	5.6	1.5		**-5.9**	**-2.9**	*-3.9*	**-1.0**		-0.4	1.0	-0.5	1.4	
NS	rural	-14.9	-15.8	-12.7	-16.2	yes	**-5.3**	**-6.6**	*-1.9*	**-6.8**	?	1.9	0.8	4.8	2.3	no
	urban	6.7	7.3	3.5	3.5		**-3.9**	**-2.2**	*-7.0*	**-3.5**		-2.4	-0.8	-4.7	-2.3	
NB	rural	-13.9	-11.3	-10.4	-11.4	yes	**-5.1**	**-7.7**	*-2.0*	**-6.0**	?	-1.6	-1.5	0.4	-0.4	yes
	urban	2.9	-3.1	0.7	-1.2		**-2.9**	**-1.6**	*-3.8*	**-2.2**		0.5	0.4	0.9	0.4	
QUE	rural	-14.3	-11.6	-10.8	-10.0	yes	**-1.0**	*-5.6*	**6.1**	*-3.3*	?	**1.4**	*-0.4*	**5.6**	**3.1**	?
	urban	3.2	1.6	2.5	1.9		**-1.1**	*0.5*	**-2.7**	*-0.6*		**-0.6**	*0.0*	**-2.2**	**-1.4**	
ONT	rural	-10.2	-11.7	-12.3	-12.3	yes	**12.5**	**4.2**	**6.4**	*-1.6*	?	16.7	14.5	9.2	8.0	no
	urban	3.5	4.7	1.6	1.7		**-0.2**	**1.5**	**-2.1**	*-0.8*		-1.5	-1.1	-2.6	-2.7	
MAN	rural	-23.5	-22.8	-15.8	-14.4	yes	-1.4	-9.4	5.3	-3.1	?	-2.8	-2.2	5.6	4.2	no
	urban	5.1	0.5	3.4	-0.8		-8.6	-7.0	-8.6	-6.8		-6.9	-6.6	-6.3	-6.5	
SASK	rural	-35.0	-31.3	-23.5	-21.2	yes	**-10.1**	*-20.3*	**7.1**	*-10.5*	?	**-6.7**	*-9.6*	**4.9**	**-1.2**	?
	urban	0.6	-6.3	4.9	-3.2		**-15.2**	*-9.9*	**-9.1**	*-6.1*		**-11.2**	*-9.0*	**-6.5**	**-5.2**	
ALTA	rural	-15.3	-15.0	-9.9	-4.7	yes	**5.5**	*-3.9*	**12.4**	**5.2**	?	4.5	-0.4	9.7	7.4	no
	urban	11.9	11.3	8.0	9.1		**-0.3**	*0.6*	**-1.9**	**2.0**		-5.3	-5.5	-3.3	-1.8	
BC	rural	-12.6	-12.6	-3.1	-2.1	yes	**13.9**	*5.4*	**29.0**	**17.6**	?	12.5	7.7	21.3	21.0	no
	urban	8.2	14.0	10.7	14.2		**8.0**	*11.1*	**10.2**	**13.2**		5.7	7.4	6.5	6.9	
YUK	rural	14.8	19.0	13.7	22.0	no	**27.0**	**42.6**	*-1.7*	*17.9*	?	**10.1**	**13.9**	**3.4**	*5.6*	?
	urban	8.0	8.3	4.0	4.3		**9.3**	**31.4**	*23.2*	*21.9*		**4.9**	**20.3**	**0.0**	*13.0*	
NWT	rural	0.6	3.0	7.9	13.9	yes	0.9	4.2	8.4	12.2	yes	-7.1	-9.8	-1.3	2.2	yes
	urban	40.4	30.0	21.2	19.2		46.3	41.7	21.6	36.4		10.3	15.1	0.4	6.2	

Table 22 : 5-year net flows by economic region, individuals aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 in year t, 1986-1991 and 1991-1996.

			Individuals aged 15-19 in year t					Individuals aged 20-24 in year t					Individuals aged 25-29 in year t				
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Economic region		1986-91 Census	1986-91 Tax data	1991-96 Census	1991-96 Tax data	net flows r < net flows u ?	1986-91 Census	1986-91 Tax data	1991-96 Census	1991-96 Tax data	net flows r < net flows u ?	1986-91 Census	1986-91 Tax data	1991-96 Census	1991-96 Tax data	net flows r < net flows u ?
Canada		r	-15.7	-14.9	-12.6	-11.8	yes	2.3	-4.1	6.4	-2.4	?	4.9	2.6	7.0	4.9	no
		u	4.8	4.8	3.7	3.5		-0.6	1.2	-1.4	0.6		-1.3	-0.7	-1.7	-1.3	
NFLD	Avalon Peninsula	r	-20.5	-21.5	-22.8	-23.1	yes	-5.7	-12.3	-12.1	-18.3	?	0.7	-2.9	-2.2	-6.4	?
	Avalon Peninsula	u	10.2	4.4	4.5	-2.7		-7.2	-2.5	-14.0	-4.4		-4.4	-1.3	-5.5	-3.2	
	South Coast-Burin Peninsula	r	-22.6	-19.5	-26.2	-26.2	n.a.	-8.5	-11.6	-13.0	-17.1	n.a.	-0.2	-3.8	-8.7	-6.8	n.a.
	West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	r	-18.8	-17.5	-23.1	-26.0	?	-5.3	-6.4	-7.5	-13.4	?	-4.0	-1.4	-3.1	-3.7	?
	West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	u	-22.0	-13.1	-14.0	-21.3		-8.3	-6.2	-11.6	-17.0		-1.1	-1.8	-4.3	-6.1	
	Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	r	-22.7	-18.9	-24.8	-25.5	yes	-3.0	-7.4	-5.0	-16.2	?	-1.6	-1.9	-4.2	-6.8	yes
	Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	u	-14.6	-17.1	-17.2	-23.8		-9.5	-11.6	2.3	-8.8		2.0	0.1	-0.7	0.3	
PEI	PEI	r	-17.0	-16.9	-8.8	-11.9	yes	-8.9	-12.0	0.2	-7.6	?	0.1	0.0	1.9	3.2	?
	PEI	u	0.5	-3.2	5.6	1.5		-5.9	-2.9	-3.9	-1.0		-0.4	1.0	-0.5	1.4	
NS	Cape Breton	r	-17.4	-25.3	-15.6	-21.4	?	-11.3	-18.6	0.3	-16.9	?	0.3	-4.0	3.8	-1.1	?
	Cape Breton	u	-18.9	-25.6	-14.5	-18.3		-15.3	-17.9	-11.5	-14.8		-0.7	-1.6	-2.1	-1.1	
	North Shore	r	-20.9	-22.8	-15.7	-19.7	yes	-14.2	-13.3	-12.6	-11.4	yes	-4.2	-0.8	0.0	0.9	?
	North Shore	u	-9.7	-10.0	-7.5	-8.1		0.1	-6.2	-9.4	-7.1		6.2	1.5	-6.4	0.6	
	Annapolis Valley	r	-12.2	-13.1	-6.6	-15.1	yes	3.8	2.1	6.0	1.4	?	8.0	3.7	18.8	9.0	no
	Annapolis Valley	u	14.6	3.6	-1.7	-6.3		4.7	-2.0	3.2	-9.4		1.5	2.8	5.7	-0.7	
	Southern	r	-11.5	-10.6	-12.6	-12.7	n.a.	-4.9	-4.9	-1.7	-6.3	n.a.	1.0	0.4	-2.4	-1.0	n.a.
	Halifax	r	-	-17.8	-	-22.4	?	-	-7.5	-	-4.9	?	-	9.5	-	1.8	?
	Halifax	u	21.8	24.3	14.9	16.2		-1.8	3.7	-5.9	1.8		-4.7	-1.4	-5.6	-3.3	
NB	Campbellton-Miramichi	r	-12.6	-13.1	-11.5	-13.9	?	-3.0	-8.6	-5.1	-9.3	?	-0.5	-1.8	-2.7	-3.5	?
	Campbellton-Miramichi	u	-10.4	-13.8	-13.8	-20.3		-3.4	-6.3	-5.2	-14.7		-0.9	-2.8	-1.0	-4.9	

Table 22 : 5-year net flows by economic region, individuals aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 in year t, 1986-1991 and 1991-1996.

			Individuals aged 15-19 in year t					Individuals aged 20-24 in year t					Individuals aged 25-29 in year t				
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Economic region		1986-91 Census	1986-91 Tax data	1991-96 Census	1991-96 Tax data	net flows r < net flows u ?	1986-91 Census	1986-91 Tax data	1991-96 Census	1991-96 Tax data	net flows r < net flows u ?	1986-91 Census	1986-91 Tax data	1991-96 Census	1991-96 Tax data	net flows r < net flows u ?
	Moncton-Richibucto	r	-16.5	-11.8	-11.6	-12.3	yes	-12.5	-6.2	-4.7	-4.9	yes	-5.9	-0.4	2.5	2.2	yes
	Moncton-Richibucto	u	2.9	-3.4	6.1	6.3		-1.4	0.1	0.9	4.1		4.2	3.9	6.2	5.6	
	Saint John-St.Stephen	r	-9.8	-12.9	-5.9	-10.1	yes	-2.4	-7.1	1.3	-2.3	?	3.3	0.4	3.8	3.8	no
	Saint John-St.Stephen	u	-0.3	-4.8	-5.2	-6.4		-0.9	-0.8	-0.9	-2.6		0.1	-0.6	0.0	-2.2	
	Fredericton-Oromocto	r	-14.8	3.3	-8.8	-2.5	yes	-4.8	-7.0	9.0	-1.2	?	-2.5	-2.4	3.2	2.2	?
	Fredericton-Oromocto	u	24.3	14.3	12.5	9.2		-7.5	0.3	-12.3	-2.4		-2.2	-0.6	-4.6	-0.4	
	Edmundston-Woodstock	r	-16.0	-15.9	-10.5	-10.8	?	-3.5	-8.1	-1.6	-4.7	?	-1.9	-2.4	1.4	-0.1	yes
	Edmundston-Woodstock	u	-	-17.9	-7.8	-8.1		-3.8	-8.0	-3.4	-6.0		-1.8	0.9	4.8	2.2	
QUÉ	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	r	-22.8	-19.3	-13.5	-16.8	?	-10.5	-14.3	2.1	-10.3	?	-7.2	-6.5	1.3	-1.3	?
	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	u	-	-	-	-		-	-4.4	-	-3.4		-	-3.0	-	2.1	
	Bas-Saint-Laurent	r	-24.7	-25.7	-15.2	-17.4	yes	-15.9	-20.1	-2.7	-13.4	?	-6.5	-9.5	0.0	-0.9	yes
	Bas-Saint-Laurent	u	-19.2	-12.9	-11.7	-6.8		-14.6	-9.8	-5.7	-7.0		-4.8	-2.3	-3.1	0.6	
	Québec	r	-16.0	-11.0	-10.4	-7.7	yes	-10.2	-9.0	-3.2	-4.4	?	-4.5	-2.1	-0.7	-0.2	?
	Québec	u	8.0	6.3	7.6	6.6		-6.6	-1.5	-11.4	-1.7		-3.0	-0.3	-5.1	-1.5	
	Chaudière-Appalaches	r	-15.9	-14.2	-9.6	-10.1	yes	-9.4	-13.8	0.8	-11.4	yes	-3.5	-6.1	0.8	-2.6	yes
	Chaudière-Appalaches	u	0.4	4.1	-1.5	1.2		14.3	16.6	15.1	11.5		10.4	11.5	9.8	8.3	
	Estrie	r	-20.8	-19.1	-13.8	-14.6	yes	-5.2	-11.4	3.5	-5.1	?	1.1	-2.2	9.8	3.7	?
	Estrie	u	8.5	4.5	10.8	9.0		-14.7	-2.7	-15.6	-3.3		-3.8	-0.1	-4.6	-1.7	
	Montérégie	r	-7.1	-5.5	-10.5	-7.3	yes	9.4	5.7	11.6	3.4	?	10.0	8.0	9.9	7.6	?
	Montérégie	u	-0.2	0.5	-5.9	-5.8		12.8	10.7	1.3	0.5		12.9	12.2	6.7	6.5	
	Montréal	u	7.9	0.5	12.6	9.2	n.a.	-11.6	-12.5	-7.8	-6.8	n.a.	-16.2	-17.9	-14.2	-15.6	n.a.
	Laval	u	-1.1	-5.7	-1.6	-3.4	n.a.	-2.8	-2.3	-1.5	-0.8	n.a.	3.9	5.5	3.4	4.5	n.a.

Table 22 : 5-year net flows by economic region, individuals aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 in year t, 1986-1991 and 1991-1996.

	Economic region		Individuals aged 15-19 in year t					Individuals aged 20-24 in year t					Individuals aged 25-29 in year t				
			(1) 1986-91 Census	(2) 1986-91 Tax data	(3) 1991-96 Census	(4) 1991-96 Tax data	(5) net flows r < net flows u ?	(6) 1986-91 Census	(7) 1986-91 Tax data	(8) 1991-96 Census	(9) 1991-96 Tax data	(10) net flows r < net flows u ?	(11) 1986-91 Census	(12) 1986-91 Tax data	(13) 1991-96 Census	(14) 1991-96 Tax data	(15) net flows r < net flows u ?
	Lanaudière	r	-6.9	3.7	-5.8	0.1	?	23.7	21.1	19.1	15.4	?	21.1	19.4	17.1	17.7	yes
	Lanaudière	u	-0.6	13.5	-6.1	-2.5		34.3	48.8	17.1	21.9		31.8	36.8	18.3	19.2	
	Laurentides	r	-7.9	-1.7	-1.3	-5.7	yes	14.1	13.4	20.4	10.9	?	14.0	17.1	15.3	12.9	yes
0	Laurentides	u	7.3	15.4	1.2	6.4		38.1	38.1	19.1	23.4		37.1	33.3	19.2	21.4	
	Outaouais	r	-15.6	-18.0	-12.2	-7.1	yes	4.8	-8.2	12.3	-2.3	?	3.0	0.6	8.4	4.6	yes
	Outaouais	u	15.2	9.3	6.1	6.5		16.1	15.7	10.8	11.0		13.7	13.2	8.5	6.9	
	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	r	-11.5	-13.1	-15.5	-11.5	yes	-0.5	-7.7	4.6	-6.7	?	-3.3	-7.2	-3.0	-2.2	?
	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	u	-1.7	5.7	-6.0	-4.2		5.6	8.8	2.2	-0.4		2.7	6.3	-3.4	-1.6	
	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	r	-13.5	-11.6	-11.5	-9.1	yes	-1.1	-9.8	4.5	-6.9	?	0.4	-4.1	6.4	1.9	?
	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	u	-5.3	-5.2	-2.3	-2.7		-4.4	-4.3	-3.4	-4.3		-0.2	0.8	0.1	-0.2	
	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	r	-21.3	-20.9	-16.4	-18.2	yes	-10.2	-14.3	-3.6	-7.8	?	-7.3	-7.1	0.1	-1.3	?
	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	u	-13.0	-11.0	-13.6	-12.9		-7.9	-6.9	-8.3	-12.3		-1.2	-2.2	-4.3	-2.6	
	Côte-Nord	r	-9.1	-17.7	-9.4	-13.1	?	-1.0	-7.8	2.0	-5.2	?	-3.3	-8.7	1.7	-4.3	?
	Côte-Nord	u	-12.3	-10.4	-10.3	-10.5		0.7	-8.5	7.2	-0.6		-5.0	-5.4	-0.4	0.7	
	Nord-du-Québec	r	-1.4	-3.9	-3.6	-3.2	n.a.	-1.7	-0.8	16.0	7.7	n.a.	-10.2	-10.4	0.3	-6.1	n.a.
ONT	Ottawa	r	-12.4	-9.2	-15.6	-7.9	yes	17.5	9.9	14.3	8.4	no	19.9	17.3	13.5	14.9	no
	Ottawa	u	12.7	12.1	5.8	5.6		1.8	3.6	-1.8	0.7		-0.3	0.9	-3.0	-2.4	
	Kingston - Pembroke	r	-12.7	-9.9	-9.8	-3.5	?	4.0	-2.8	9.6	3.7	?	13.8	9.6	6.6	9.0	no
	Kingston - Pembroke	u	2.3	16.3	-0.5	-3.6		-8.4	3.2	-15.9	-13.3		0.3	-0.9	-4.7	-16.6	
	Muskoka - Kawarthas	r	-1.2	-1.4	-11.9	-11.1	?	32.0	22.9	9.3	0.5	no	37.3	36.5	13.9	11.6	no
	Muskoka -Kawarthas	u	-2.2	0.3	-7.7	-4.1		2.7	4.7	-13.7	-10.3		12.0	14.0	-2.9	-2.0	
	Toronto	r	-0.1	-11.6	-15.2	-12.6	yes	23.3	17.3	8.6	0.7	?	36.1	33.9	16.7	17.7	no
	Toronto	u	4.2	4.9	2.2	3.0		0.3	0.6	1.4	1.7		-5.9	-6.4	-3.9	-3.7	

Table 22 : 5-year net flows by economic region, individuals aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 in year t, 1986-1991 and 1991-1996.

	Economic region		Individuals aged 15-19 in year t (1) 1986-91 Census	(2) 1986-91 Tax data	(3) 1991-96 Census	(4) 1991-96 Tax data	(5) net flows r < net flows u ?	Individuals aged 20-24 in year t (6) 1986-91 Census	(7) 1986-91 Tax data	(8) 1991-96 Census	(9) 1991-96 Tax data	(10) net flows r < net flows u ?	Individuals aged 25-29 in year t (11) 1986-91 Census	(12) 1986-91 Tax data	(13) 1991-96 Census	(14) 1991-96 Tax data	(15) net flows r < net flows u ?
	Kitchener - Waterloo-Barrie	r	-3.8	-3.7	-8.8	-11.8	yes	28.3	21.5	10.6	2.7	?	32.9	33.1	18.1	16.4	no
	Kitchener - Waterloo-Barrie	u	9.3	13.4	4.4	5.5		5.9	15.8	-3.3	6.5		12.1	14.3	4.5	5.9	
	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	r	-10.4	-10.9	-5.8	-12.3	yes	12.3	4.5	11.5	-2.6	no	17.3	16.0	15.9	8.9	no
	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	u	-1.5	-1.5	-0.8	-2.2		1.1	0.0	-3.6	-4.5		3.8	3.4	-0.6	-1.8	
	London	r	-8.5	-13.5	-15.9	-14.5	yes	14.1	4.0	4.3	-2.3	?	17.1	15.4	6.9	7.5	no
	London	u	13.9	16.9	7.9	6.5		-3.9	5.0	-9.2	-2.3		0.6	2.6	-5.0	-3.8	
	Windsor - Sarnia	r	-13.1	-17.2	-11.2	-11.4	yes	5.2	-4.1	6.0	-2.6	no	13.3	7.4	11.2	8.2	no
	Windsor - Sarnia	u	-5.4	-5.5	0.2	-0.2		-6.1	-7.5	-1.1	-3.9		-3.3	-3.8	0.1	-1.2	
	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	r	-13.3	-13.9	-16.1	-16.3	yes	7.9	-1.0	1.3	-10.2	?	13.8	12.0	4.8	4.1	no
	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	u	-1.6	-2.3	-6.7	-7.4		10.2	-3.5	-7.0	-8.4		-0.1	3.9	-5.9	-3.4	
	Northeast	r	-17.8	-21.2	-15.4	-17.2	yes	0.1	-6.8	-1.3	-7.7	?	2.7	2.6	2.7	0.2	?
	Northeast	u	-6.4	-8.8	-8.2	-8.3		-3.6	-6.3	-10.5	-11.2		3.4	2.0	-2.4	-2.2	
	Northwest	r	-3.6	-10.3	-6.0	-12.3	?	7.9	0.6	2.8	-1.1	no	-0.4	-1.2	-1.7	-1.9	no
	Northwest	u	-3.6	-3.7	-3.2	0.2		-6.8	-3.3	-9.0	-4.0		-4.6	-1.5	-6.3	-2.7	
MAN	Southeast	r	-20.1	-17.4	-16.1	-15.8	?	-1.6	-0.9	6.5	-3.1	yes	4.8	5.2	7.0	2.3	yes
	Southeast	u	-12.9	-15.9	-18.1	-23.4		28.1	18.2	10.9	9.9		36.1	30.4	44.3	37.4	
	South Central	r	-25.7	-22.6	-15.5	-13.7	n.a.	-2.6	-12.8	9.1	-2.7	n.a.	-5.5	-6.4	2.7	1.0	n.a.
	Southwest	r	-35.4	-32.2	-19.5	-18.6	yes	-5.7	-20.3	5.1	-8.5	?	-6.0	-5.1	4.7	1.9	no
	Southwest	u	6.7	-16.0	11.2	-8.3		-21.0	-20.2	-19.8	-12.6		-11.3	-15.6	-11.1	-8.7	
	North Central	r	-31.6	-25.3	-17.8	-12.1	yes	0.1	-6.9	13.4	-0.3	?	-1.2	0.3	12.8	20.2	no
	North Central	u	1.9	-20.8	-6.9	-11.0		5.5	-9.5	-6.5	-4.1		-6.1	-5.7	-6.4	-4.4	
	Winnipeg	u	6.5	3.9	4.2	1.6	n.a.	-9.5	-6.8	-9.1	-7.2	n.a.	-8.2	-7.5	-8.2	-8.3	n.a.

Table 22 : 5-year net flows by economic region, individuals aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29, 1986-1991 and 1991-1996.

	Economic region		Individuals aged 15-19 in year t					Individuals aged 20-24 in year t					Individuals aged 25-29 in year t				
			(1) 1986-91 Census	(2) 1986-91 Tax data	(3) 1991-96 Census	(4) 1991-96 Tax data	(5) net flows r < net flows u ?	(6) 1986-91 Census	(7) 1986-91 Tax data	(8) 1991-96 Census	(9) 1991-96 Tax data	(10) net flows r < net flows u ?	(11) 1986-91 Census	(12) 1986-91 Tax data	(13) 1991-96 Census	(14) 1991-96 Tax data	(15) net flows r < net flows u ?
	Interlake	r	-18.5	-19.3	-20.3	-14.0	yes	15.1	-2.3	-1.9	-1.6	?	5.0	9.5	16.0	16.3	?
	Interlake	u	-13.1	-18.0	0.1	-7.1		-0.7	-5.1	-	-1.9		5.0	18.6	-	67.5	
	Parklands	r	-39.0	-36.5	-20.5	-20.0	n.a.	-7.9	-16.5	11.3	-8.2	n.a.	-4.5	-4.4	8.0	2.4	n.a.
	North	r	-6.4	-8.6	-7.7	-6.6	?	-4.0	-3.7	3.0	1.6	yes	-9.1	-9.9	-2.9	-3.0	?
	North	u	-1.2	4.2	0.7	-14.7		18.4	11.5	3.9	3.0		-7.1	-10.0	-5.7	-6.9	
SASK	Regina - Moose Mountain	r	-36.4	-25.6	-23.6	-20.2	yes	-6.7	-17.2	13.0	-10.3	?	-2.8	-6.3	12.1	1.8	no
	Regina - Moose Mountain	u	1.5	-4.9	4.7	-3.7		-10.8	-7.9	-6.6	-4.9		-9.8	-7.7	-7.4	-4.9	
	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	r	-42.1	-34.5	-32.2	-28.6	yes	-9.8	-22.2	0.8	-15.1	?	-7.5	-11.9	-0.1	-5.7	?
	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	u	-11.5	-17.9	-4.7	-9.8		-15.9	-17.2	-5.7	-9.0		-13.8	-12.7	-5.8	-4.4	
	Saskatoon - Biggar	r	-37.4	-34.5	-20.2	-18.5	yes	-18.0	-26.2	16.0	-6.5	?	-10.9	-14.6	5.7	-2.9	?
	Saskatoon - Biggar	u	8.6	2.6	12.9	6.3		-19.1	-7.4	-14.0	-4.5		-13.2	-8.7	-7.9	-4.4	
	Yorkton - Melville	r	-40.4	-34.2	-34.5	-30.9	yes	-9.3	-20.6	-5.9	-21.4	?	-5.0	-8.4	2.7	-4.3	yes
	Yorkton - Melville	u	-27.4	-30.6	-18.1	-21.7		-16.5	-17.5	12.7	-12.3		-3.8	-7.1	8.2	-1.9	
	Prince Albert	r	-34.9	-33.5	-21.8	-18.7	yes	-11.2	-21.9	10.0	-9.3	?	-6.7	-8.7	4.9	1.1	no
	Prince Albert	u	-11.6	-16.9	-8.1	-16.9		-14.2	-16.0	-3.5	-11.6		-7.4	-11.6	-1.3	-9.7	
	Northern	r	-6.1	-4.1	1.6	1.6	n.a.	2.1	5.2	7.5	10.2	n.a.	-7.3	-5.1	2.2	2.1	n.a.
ALT	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	r	-18.1	-19.8	-11.3	-5.1	yes	0.8	*-12.1*	12.8	0.0	?	1.6	-7.2	8.5	5.9	?
	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	u	3.5	5.7	5.9	4.2		-8.9	*-3.2*	-10.8	-3.4		-7.1	-2.2	-2.8	-2.9	
	Drumheller - Stettler - Wainwright	r	-19.8	-22.3	-15.9	-7.3	n.a.	2.8	-8.7	15.0	1.1	n.a.	-1.7	-2.4	7.5	7.7	n.a.
	Calgary	r	-14.5	-13.4	-14.7	-8.6	yes	32.8	13.4	25.0	17.9	no	33.2	23.5	29.5	26.3	no
	Calgary	u	16.9	21.9	16.6	19.3		6.2	7.1	5.3	10.1		-2.4	-2.9	0.3	2.5	
	Athabasca - Jasper - Banff	r	-11.0	-6.7	-0.5	8.1	n.a.	3.0	1.3	1.0	10.6	n.a.	0.4	0.5	5.0	4.9	n.a.

Table 22 : 5-year net flows by economic region, individuals aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 in year t, 1986-1991 and 1991-1996.

	Economic region		Individuals aged 15-19 in year t (1) 1986-91 Census	(2) 1986-91 Tax data	(3) 1991-96 Census	(4) 1991-96 Tax data	(5) net flows r < net flows u ?	Individuals aged 20-24 in year t (6) 1986-91 Census	(7) 1986-91 Tax data	(8) 1991-96 Census	(9) 1991-96 Tax data	(10) net flows r < net flows u ?	Individuals aged 25-29 in year t (11) 1986-91 Census	(12) 1986-91 Tax data	(13) 1991-96 Census	(14) 1991-96 Tax data	(15) net flows r < net flows u ?
	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	r	-13.3	-10.9	-10.0	-5.9	yes	7.5	1.0	15.5	6.1	no	8.6	2.6	13.5	12.9	no
	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	u	7.2	13.6	9.0	6.6		-9.5	-5.4	-3.7	-3.8		-11.6	-7.6	-12.4	-6.7	
	Edmonton	r	-10.4	-10.5	-1.0	-14.4	yes	14.4	6.8	11.8	-2.1	no	13.7	7.8	9.2	1.3	no
	Edmonton	u	11.4	7.1	2.7	2.8		-3.7	-3.0	-7.7	-4.0		-6.4	-7.2	-6.2	-5.7	
	Grande Prairies - Peace River	r	-6.3	-11.9	-4.4	-0.4	yes	6.0	-3.6	20.1	9.6	?	3.2	-4.9	5.8	3.6	?
	Grande Prairies - Peace River	u	8.3	1.7	26.9	27.0		-11.1	-4.6	10.3	14.3		-19.3	-10.5	0.0	8.7	
	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	r	-29.7	-24.5	-23.5	-23.6	yes	-0.9	-13.6	7.0	-5.5	?	-0.1	-3.1	13.0	2.9	no
	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	u	-3.1	-7.8	-10.4	-7.5		0.9	-4.8	1.0	-0.2		-8.5	-10.9	-3.6	-0.5	
BC	Vancouver Island and Coast	r	-5.1	-1.8	1.1	2.9	yes	27.3	16.2	32.7	24.5	no	26.1	16.0	30.7	30.3	no
	Vancouver Island and Coast	u	7.7	10.9	9.1	11.2		7.8	9.3	5.2	9.7		11.1	13.2	9.1	10.1	
	Lower Mainland - Southwest	r	3.2	9.5	17.2	20.7	?	29.9	32.3	37.5	43.4	no	36.7	27.2	22.1	29.8	no
	Lower Mainland - Southwest	u	15.0	22.7	13.5	18.0		9.6	13.2	10.7	14.2		3.8	5.4	3.9	3.9	
	Thompson - Okanagan	r	-22.2	-23.5	-13.2	-11.8	yes	7.3	-1.2	32.4	9.3	?	9.3	7.1	25.7	24.1	?
	Thompson - Okanagan	u	-10.0	-1.2	7.9	10.8		8.3	11.1	18.4	17.3		19.5	21.5	22.3	23.1	
	Kootenay	r	-24.9	-19.6	-14.4	-10.0	?	5.7	-2.1	18.1	8.4	no	6.4	4.9	18.7	17.7	?
	Kootenay	u	-16.7	-21.8	-8.6	-4.5		-12.9	-3.5	0.6	5.3		1.2	-1.8	22.0	12.3	
	Cariboo	r	1.0	-15.5	7.1	7.0	?	12.9	0.8	41.7	24.2	no	12.6	1.1	21.2	26.3	no
	Cariboo	u	-17.7	-10.8	1.2	3.9		-3.9	0.3	11.3	11.0		-3.4	-0.5	9.1	10.0	
	North Coast	r	9.7	3.2	3.8	-5.7	no	22.6	10.6	16.8	6.0	no	6.3	2.8	14.0	1.1	?
	North Coast	u	-4.9	-9.3	-6.3	-7.7		3.6	6.0	8.5	4.9		3.6	-1.1	4.3	4.3	
	Nechako	r	-13.9	-13.4	-8.9	-4.6	n.a.	7.5	1.9	20.4	14.4	n.a.	0.8	1.6	7.4	6.3	n.a.
	Northeast	r	8.2	-5.2	31.1	9.8	?	12.6	-0.3	40.3	24.1	?	-1.7	-8.4	15.5	13.3	?
	Northeast	u	-1.0	-0.3	3.7	8.1		-6.5	4.8	1.9	10.6		-13.9	-2.4	0.9	0.7	

Table 22 : 5-year net flows by economic region, individuals aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 in year t, 1986-1991 and 1991-1996.

			Individuals aged 15-19 in year t					Individuals aged 20-24 in year t					Individuals aged 25-29 in year t				
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	Economic region		1986-91 Census	1986-91 Tax data	1991-96 Census	1991-96 Tax data	net flows r < net flows u ?	1986-91 Census	1986-91 Tax data	1991-96 Census	1991-96 Tax data	net flows r < net flows u ?	1986-91 Census	1986-91 Tax data	1991-96 Census	1991-96 Tax data	net flows r < net flows u ?
YUK	Yukon Territory	r	14.8	19.0	13.7	22.0	no	27.0	42.6	-1.6	17.9	?	10.1	13.9	3.4	5.6	?
	Yukon Territory	u	8.0	8.3	4.0	4.3		9.3	31.4	23.2	21.9		4.9	20.3	0.0	13.0	
NWT	Northwest Territories	r	0.6	3.0	7.9	13.9	yes	0.9	4.2	8.4	12.2	yes	-7.1	-9.8	-1.3	2.2	yes
	Northwest Territories	u	40.4	30.0	21.2	19.2		46.3	41.7	21.6	36.4		10.3	15.1	0.4	6.2	

Table 23 : Inflows, outflows and net flows by economic region, Atlantic provinces, individuals aged 15-19 in 1991, 1991-96.

		Census data				Tax data			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		Inflows	-Outflows	= Net flows	Verdict*	Inflows	-Outflows	= Net flows	Verdict*
Canada	r	15.4	-28.0	-12.6		20.0	-31.8	-11.8	
	u	19.0	-15.3	3.7		21.2	-17.8	3.4	
Economic region									
Avalon Peninsula	r	3.6	-26.3	-22.8	ii	5.4	-28.5	-23.1	ii
Avalon Peninsula	u	21.8	-17.3	4.5		18.3	-21.0	-2.7	
South Coast - Burin Peninsula	r	4.1	-30.3	-26.2	ii	5.9	-32.1	-26.2	ii
West Coast - Northern Peninsula	r	6.7	-29.8	-23.1	ii	8.9	-34.9	-26.0	ii
West Coast - Northern Peninsula	u	11.4	-25.4	-14.0		12.5	-33.8	-21.3	
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	r	6.3	-31.1	-24.8	ii	7.5	-32.9	-25.5	ii
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	u	13.0	-30.2	-17.2		14.7	-38.6	-23.8	
Prince Edward Island	r	11.3	-20.1	-8.8		11.2	-23.1	-11.9	
Prince Edward Island	u	21.4	-15.8	5.6		22.2	-20.6	1.5	
Cape Breton	r	6.4	-22.0	-15.6	ii	8.2	-29.6	-21.4	ii
Cape Breton	u	4.1	-18.6	-14.5		6.4	-24.7	-18.3	
North Shore	r	9.1	-24.8	-15.7	ii	10.9	-30.7	-19.7	ii
North Shore	u	13.7	-21.2	-7.5		16.3	-24.4	-8.1	
Annapolis Valley	r	16.4	-23.0	-6.6		17.6	-32.7	-15.1	ii
Annapolis Valley	u	21.3	-23.0	-1.7		23.6	-29.9	-6.3	
Southern	r	5.5	-18.2	-12.6		6.4	-19.1	-12.7	
Halifax	r	-	-33.5	-	-	17.3	-39.7	-22.4	eo
Halifax	u	30.8	-15.9	14.9		35.1	-18.9	16.2	
Campbellton - Miramichi	r	5.6	-17.1	-11.5		6.8	-20.7	-13.9	ii
Campbellton - Miramichi	u	13.1	-26.9	-13.8		13.7	-33.9	-20.3	
Moncton - Richibucto	r	10.6	-22.1	-11.6		9.6	-22.0	-12.3	
Moncton - Richibucto	u	27.2	-21.1	6.1		28.4	-22.2	6.3	
Saint John - St. Stephen	r	12.6	-18.5	-5.9		12.4	-22.5	-10.1	
Saint John - St. Stephen	u	10.0	-15.2	-5.2		12.7	-19.1	-6.4	
Fredericton - Oromocto	r	21.6	-30.4	-8.8		35.1	-37.6	-2.5	
Fredericton - Oromocto	u	34.0	-21.6	12.5		34.4	-25.1	9.2	
Edmunston - Woodstock	r	8.1	-18.6	-10.5		8.8	-19.7	-10.8	
Edmunston - Woodstock	u	10.5	-18.4	-7.8		13.8	-21.9	-8.1	

* applies to the rural component of economic regions whose net flows are smaller by at least 1 percentage point, compared to the national average.

* ii : inflows below national average; eo : outflows above national average. See text for details.

Table 24 : Inflows, outflows and net flows by economic region, Atlantic provinces, individuals aged 20-24 in 1991, 1991-96.

		Census data				Tax data			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		Inflows	-Outflows	= Net flows	Verdict*	Inflows	-Outflows	= Net flows	Verdict*
Canada	r	30.9	-24.5	6.4		29.4	-31.8	-2.4	
	u	20.3	-21.7	-1.4		23.9	-23.3	0.6	
Economic region									
Avalon Peninsula	r	11.6	-23.7	-12.1	ii	10.3	-28.6	-18.3	ii
Avalon Peninsula	u	14.7	-28.8	-14.0		21.5	-25.9	-4.4	
South Coast - Burin Peninsula	r	11.7	-24.7	-13.0	ii	10.4	-27.5	-17.1	ii
West Coast - Northern Peninsula	r	16.5	-24.0	-7.5	ii	15.7	-29.0	-13.4	ii
West Coast - Northern Peninsula	u	21.6	-33.3	-11.6		18.9	-35.9	-17.0	
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	r	16.9	-22.0	-5.0	ii	12.3	-28.5	-16.2	ii
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	u	31.9	-29.7	2.3		28.7	-38.5	-9.8	
Prince Edward Island	r	18.1	-17.9	0.2	ii	16.3	-23.9	-7.6	ii
Prince Edward Island	u	22.1	-26.0	-3.9		26.3	-27.3	-1.0	
Cape Breton	r	18.4	-18.1	0.3	ii	13.6	-30.5	-16.9	ii
Cape Breton	u	10.2	-21.6	-11.5		9.3	-24.0	-14.8	
North Shore	r	18.0	-30.6	-12.6	ii	18.5	-29.9	-11.4	ii
North Shore	u	18.7	-28.0	-9.4		19.6	-26.7	-7.1	
Annapolis Valley	r	35.3	-29.3	6.0		35.2	-33.8	1.4	
Annapolis Valley	u	29.1	-25.9	3.2		25.4	-34.8	-9.4	
Southern	r	12.3	-14.0	-1.7	ii	10.6	-16.9	-6.3	ii
Halifax	r	30.8	-	-	-	27.7	-32.6	-4.9	ii
Halifax	u	22.8	-28.7	-5.9		29.7	-27.8	1.8	
Campbellton - Miramichi	r	9.9	-14.9	-5.1	ii	10.5	-19.8	-9.3	ii
Campbellton - Miramichi	u	25.5	-30.7	-5.2		21.7	-36.4	-14.7	
Moncton - Richibucto	r	18.5	-23.2	-4.7	ii	18.6	-23.4	-4.9	ii
Moncton - Richibucto	u	29.3	-28.3	0.9		31.7	-27.6	4.1	
Saint John - St. Stephen	r	22.3	-21.0	1.3	ii	20.8	-23.1	-2.3	
Saint John - St. Stephen	u	17.1	-18.0	-0.9		17.5	-20.1	-2.6	
Fredericton - Oromocto	r	43.7	-34.7	9.0		45.4	-46.6	-1.2	
Fredericton - Oromocto	u	24.6	-36.9	-12.3		33.3	-35.7	-2.4	
Edmunston - Woodstock	r	16.0	-17.6	-1.6	ii	13.7	-18.4	-4.7	ii
Edmunston - Woodstock	u	19.5	-22.9	-3.4		19.1	-25.1	-6.0	

* applies to the rural component of economic regions whose net flows are smaller by at least 1 percentage point, compared to the national average.

* ii : inflows below national average; eo : outflows above national average. See text for details.

Table 25 : Inflows, outflows and net flows by economic region, Atlantic provinces, individuals aged 25-29 in 1991, 1991-96.

		Census data				Tax data			
		(1) Inflows	(2) -Outflows	(3) = Net flows	(4) Verdict*	(5) Inflows	(6) -Outflows	(7) = Net flows	(8) Verdict*
Canada	r	24.6	-17.5	7.1		26.6	-21.7	4.9	
	u	15.2	-16.9	-1.7		17.7	-19.0	-1.3	
Economic region									
Avalon Peninsula	r	10.7	-12.8	-2.2	ii	10.1	-16.5	-6.4	ii
Avalon Peninsula	u	12.7	-18.1	-5.5		13.5	-16.7	-3.2	
South Coast - Burin Peninsula	r	5.4	-14.0	-8.7	ii	7.1	-13.9	-6.8	ii
West Coast - Northern Peninsula	r	13.6	-16.7	-3.1	ii	15.1	-18.7	-3.7	ii
West Coast - Northern Peninsula	u	14.6	-18.9	-4.3		16.3	-22.5	-6.1	
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	r	9.2	-13.4	-4.2	ii	9.9	-16.7	-6.8	ii
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	u	27.7	-28.4	-0.7		29.3	-29.0	0.3	
Prince Edward Island	r	13.0	-11.2	1.9	ii	15.8	-12.6	3.2	ii
Prince Edward Island	u	16.9	-17.4	-0.5		19.8	-18.4	1.4	
Cape Breton	r	13.0	-9.2	3.8	ii	12.4	-13.5	-1.1	ii
Cape Breton	u	10.4	-12.6	-2.1		11.0	-12.1	-1.1	
North Shore	r	14.6	-14.6	0.0	ii	17.2	-16.3	0.9	ii
North Shore	u	14.8	-21.1	-6.4		16.8	-16.3	0.6	
Annapolis Valley	r	34.5	-15.7	18.8		36.4	-27.4	9.0	
Annapolis Valley	u	26.3	-20.7	5.7		23.4	-24.1	-0.7	
Southern	r	8.1	-10.6	-2.4	ii	10.0	-11.0	-1.0	ii
Halifax	r	25.5	-	-	-	23.9	-22.1	1.8	ii
Halifax	u	16.5	-22.1	-5.6		19.1	-22.4	-3.3	
Campbellton - Miramichi	r	8.8	-11.5	-2.7	ii	9.3	-12.8	-3.5	ii
Campbellton - Miramichi	u	17.3	-18.4	-1.0		18.5	-23.4	-4.9	
Moncton - Richibucto	r	15.0	-12.5	2.5	ii	16.4	-14.2	2.2	ii
Moncton - Richibucto	u	23.0	-16.8	6.2		23.4	-17.8	5.6	
Saint John - St. Stephen	r	15.4	-11.6	3.8	ii	16.5	-12.7	3.8	ii
Saint John - St. Stephen	u	11.5	-11.5	0.0		11.9	-14.1	-2.2	
Fredericton - Oromocto	r	34.1	-30.9	3.2	eo	43.1	-40.9	2.2	eo
Fredericton - Oromocto	u	19.1	-23.7	-4.6		24.1	-24.5	-0.4	
Edmunston - Woodstock	r	11.3	-9.9	1.4	ii	11.9	-12.1	-0.1	ii
Edmunston - Woodstock	u	15.6	-10.7	4.8		17.5	-15.3	2.2	

* applies to the rural component of economic regions whose net flows are smaller by at least 1 percentage point, compared to the national average.
* ii : inflows below national average; eo : outflows above national average. See text for details.A27+A27

Table 26 : 5-year net flows by province, individuals aged 15-29 and 15+, 1986-1991 and 1991-1996.

		Individuals aged 15-29 in year t					Individuals aged 15+ in year t				
		1986-91 Census	1986-91 Tax data	1991-96 Census	1991-96 Tax data	net flows r < net flows u ?	1986-91 Census	1986-91 Tax data	1991-96 Census	1991-96 Tax data	net flows r < net flows u ?
Canada	rural	-2.50	-2.76	0.17	-0.90	?	0.40	-0.04	2.01	1.60	?
	urban	0.70	0.80	-0.04	0.24		-0.10	0.01	-0.55	-0.44	
NFLD	rural	-10.1	-8.0	-13.2	-13.7	yes	-4.7	-4.0	-5.4	-5.7	yes
	urban	-3.6	-2.6	-6.3	-5.8		-1.5	-1.6	-3.4	-2.8	
PEI	rural	-8.8	-8.6	-2.2	-4.0	yes	-3.0	-2.9	1.0	-0.1	yes
	urban	-2.0	-1.3	0.3	0.5		0.3	0.9	1.4	1.9	
NS	rural	-6.1	-5.0	-3.2	-4.6	yes	-1.4	-1.1	0.5	-0.5	?
	urban	-0.4	-0.4	-3.1	-1.8		-0.2	0.1	-1.5	-0.6	
NB	rural	-6.7	-5.6	-3.9	-4.6	yes	-2.5	-2.1	-0.8	-0.9	?
	urban	0.0	-1.0	-0.7	-0.9		0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	
QUE	rural	-4.0	-3.9	0.5	-1.4	?	-1.1	-0.9	1.4	0.7	?
	urban	0.3	0.4	-1.0	-0.6		-0.2	-0.3	-1.1	-0.9	
ONT	rural	6.7	6.0	1.1	0.4	no	6.6	6.2	3.2	3.0	no
	urban	0.4	0.8	-1.3	-1.2		-0.6	-0.4	-1.2	-1.2	
MAN	rural	-9.3	-8.6	-2.4	-2.3	?	-3.8	-4.0	0.0	0.6	?
	urban	-4.2	-5.8	-4.2	-5.6		-3.6	-3.9	-3.0	-3.9	
SASK	rural	-17.2	-17.3	-5.6	-8.2	yes	-7.7	-8.5	-2.0	-3.1	?
	urban	-9.5	-9.0	-3.9	-5.2		-5.9	-5.2	-2.5	-3.1	
ALTA	rural	-1.3	-4.1	3.8	4.4	?	-0.3	-3.0	3.3	3.5	?
	urban	0.9	-0.9	0.3	1.4		-1.3	-1.5	-0.8	-0.3	
BC	rural	5.2	4.0	15.2	15.3	?	5.4	3.9	11.4	11.8	?
	urban	7.2	9.7	8.9	10.5		4.7	5.7	4.0	4.3	
YUK	rural	16.6	24.8	4.3	12.3	?	6.3	8.0	0.5	4.6	?
	urban	7.2	22.3	7.8	14.4		2.9	10.3	3.1	3.8	
NWT	rural	-1.8	-2.2	4.7	7.8	yes	-6.4	-7.8	-0.4	0.6	yes
	urban	29.3	27.1	12.1	18.7		11.1	9.6	1.3	4.6	

Table 27 : 5-year net flows by economic region, individuals aged 15-29, 15+, 1986-1991 and 1991-1996.

	Economic region		Individuals aged 15-29 in year t					Individuals aged 15+ in year t				
			1986-91 Census	1986-91 Tax data	1991-96 Census	1991-96 Tax data	net flows r < net flows u ?	1986-91 Census	1986-91 Tax data	1991-96 Census	1991-96 Tax data	net flows r < net flows u ?
Canada		r	-2.50	-2.76	0.17	-0.90	?	0.40	-0.04	2.01	1.60	?
		u	0.70	0.80	-0.04	0.24		-0.10	0.01	-0.55	-0.44	
NFLD	Avalon Peninsula	r	-9.1	-9.8	-13.1	-14.7	yes	-3.3	-4.2	-3.9	-4.9	yes
	Avalon Peninsula	u	-0.9	-1.0	-5.5	-3.6		-0.2	-0.7	-2.8	-1.8	
	South Coast-Burin Peninsula	r	-11.6	-9.7	-16.6	-14.7	-	-5.9	-5.1	-7.6	-6.8	-
	West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	r	-9.9	-6.3	-11.7	-11.7	?	-5.8	-4.3	-6.4	-5.9	?
	West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	u	-11.3	-5.2	-10.3	-13.6		-5.2	-2.9	-7.0	-6.4	
	Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	r	-10.0	-7.2	-12.5	-14.3	?	-4.1	-3.0	-4.4	-5.5	?
	Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	u	-7.5	-7.3	-5.9	-8.5		-2.9	-3.8	-2.3	-3.4	
PEI	PEI	r	-8.8	-8.6	-2.2	-4.0	yes	-3.0	-2.9	1.0	-0.1	?
	PEI	u	-2.0	-1.3	0.3	0.5		0.3	0.9	1.4	1.9	
NS	Cape Breton	r	-9.7	-13.8	-4.8	-11.6	?	-3.2	-4.9	-0.4	-2.5	?
	Cape Breton	u	-11.8	-11.9	-9.5	-9.6		-4.0	-4.2	-2.7	-2.6	
	North Shore	r	-13.3	-9.9	-9.5	-8.1	yes	-4.4	-2.3	-1.7	-1.2	?
	North Shore	u	-1.0	-3.3	-7.7	-4.0		0.8	0.2	-2.6	0.1	
	Annapolis Valley	r	0.3	0.8	6.6	2.1	?	1.6	0.9	5.7	0.7	?
	Annapolis Valley	u	6.3	0.9	2.5	-5.0		4.0	3.1	2.2	-1.2	
	Southern	r	-5.1	-3.7	-5.5	-5.2	-	-1.3	-0.7	-1.2	-0.5	-
	Halifax	r	-1.5	-2.1	-4.2	-5.4	yes	2.6	0.4	-1.6	1.1	?
	Halifax	u	3.0	3.8	-0.5	1.4		0.7	1.3	-1.1	0.1	
NB	Campbellton-Miramichi	r	-5.2	-6.3	-6.4	-7.7	?	-1.9	-2.5	-2.4	-2.6	?
	Campbellton-Miramichi	u	-4.8	-5.9	-6.6	-11.7		-2.2	-2.9	-2.1	-4.3	
	Moncton-Richibucto	r	-11.6	-4.7	-4.5	-3.5	yes	-4.6	-0.4	0.5	0.9	yes
	Moncton-Richibucto	u	1.8	1.2	4.5	5.2		1.7	1.2	2.3	2.1	
	Saint John-St.Stephen	r	-2.8	-5.1	-0.2	-1.3	?	-0.2	-1.7	1.2	1.1	?
	Saint John-St.Stephen	u	-0.3	-1.3	-2.0	-3.1		-0.4	-0.7	-1.3	-1.9	
	Fredericton-Oromocto	r	-7.0	-3.7	1.2	0.1	?	-3.9	-3.4	0.8	-0.4	?
	Fredericton-Oromocto	u	3.5	2.0	-2.3	0.6		2.1	1.9	-0.4	0.9	
	Edmundston-Woodstock	r	-6.9	-6.7	-3.6	-3.9	yes	-2.3	-2.4	-0.9	-0.6	?
	Edmundston-Woodstock	u	-6.1	-5.6	-2.0	-2.9		-3.3	-1.7	-0.3	-0.1	
QUÉ	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	r	-13.1	-11.1	-3.4	-7.1	?	-6.7	-5.7	-1.0	-2.5	yes
	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	u	-	-3.6	-	0.8		-1.6	-1.9	2.8	-0.3	
	Bas-Saint-Laurent	r	-14.9	-15.6	-5.9	-8.2	?	-6.1	-7.8	-2.1	-2.8	?
	Bas-Saint-Laurent	u	-12.2	-6.3	-6.9	-3.4		-4.7	-2.0	-2.1	-0.2	

Table 27 : 5-year net flows by economic region, individuals aged 15-29, 15+, 1986-1991 and 1991-1996.

			Individuals aged 15-29 in year t					Individuals aged 15+ in year t				
	Economic region		1986-91 Census	1986-91 Tax data	1991-96 Census	1991-96 Tax data	net flows r < net flows u ?	1986-91 Census	1986-91 Tax data	1991-96 Census	1991-96 Tax data	net flows r < net flows u ?
	Québec	r	-9.7	-6.0	-4.4	-3.0	yes	-3.8	-1.7	-1.5	0.5	?
	Québec	u	-1.3	-0.1	-3.5	-0.3		0.0	0.9	-1.2	0.4	
	Chaudière-Appalaches	r	-9.3	-10.4	-2.6	-7.2	yes	-4.5	-5.0	-0.5	-2.5	yes
	Chaudière-Appalaches	u	8.8	12.6	7.5	8.2		4.7	5.6	3.4	3.4	
	Estrie	r	-8.0	-8.3	-0.1	-2.8	?	-2.9	-3.1	1.8	0.6	?
	Estrie	u	-4.4	-0.6	-4.0	-0.5		0.0	1.6	-0.8	0.8	
	Montérégie	r	5.0	5.2	4.2	3.6	?	3.3	2.8	3.2	1.8	?
	Montérégie	u	8.9	10.0	1.1	2.1		5.1	5.2	1.1	1.5	
	Montréal	u	-8.3	-13.4	-5.3	-8.8	-	-6.5	-8.9	-5.4	-6.7	-
	Laval	u	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.2	-	1.1	2.5	0.3	1.4	-
	Lanaudière	r	14.0	17.9	10.8	14.0	?	9.5	12.3	7.5	8.8	?
	Lanaudière	u	23.3	38.2	10.4	16.2		12.1	19.0	5.6	8.1	
	Laurentides	r	7.9	13.1	11.9	9.0	yes	7.7	11.5	10.2	8.6	?
	Laurentides	u	28.7	32.7	14.0	19.5		15.6	16.4	7.5	10.3	
	Outaouais	r	-2.1	-5.5	2.7	0.2	yes	2.0	-0.9	3.5	4.2	?
	Outaouais	u	14.9	13.7	8.6	8.3		8.1	7.0	4.0	3.4	
	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	r	-4.7	-8.1	-5.1	-5.4	yes	-4.1	-5.5	-2.2	-2.7	?
	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	u	2.5	7.2	-2.6	-1.6		1.0	2.9	-2.3	-1.9	
	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	r	-4.1	-7.3	0.0	-3.1	?	-1.4	-2.8	0.8	-0.3	?
	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	u	-3.1	-2.0	-1.7	-2.1		0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	
	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	r	-12.2	-11.4	-6.6	-6.3	?	-7.5	-6.1	-3.1	-1.4	?
	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	u	-6.7	-4.8	-8.6	-7.7		-3.9	-2.9	-3.2	-3.2	
	Côte-Nord	r	-4.3	-9.5	-1.7	-6.0	?	-4.3	-6.8	-2.0	-3.8	?
	Côte-Nord	u	-5.3	-7.2	-1.5	-1.6		-6.1	-7.6	-2.9	-3.1	
	Nord-du-Québec	r	-4.8	-5.9	3.5	-0.8	-	-7.1	-7.5	-4.7	-8.3	-
ONT	Ottawa	r	9.1	10.1	4.2	8.3	no	7.1	7.9	5.0	6.4	no
	Ottawa	u	4.0	3.5	-0.2	0.1		1.4	1.8	-0.9	-0.8	
	Kingston - Pembroke	r	2.2	1.2	2.2	4.8	?	4.9	5.0	3.4	5.2	no
	Kingston - Pembroke	u	-2.3	3.0	-7.2	-13.2		0.7	2.2	-2.4	-6.3	
	Muskoka - Kawarthas	r	23.3	24.6	4.1	3.0	no	18.7	19.0	7.4	7.3	no
	Muskoka -Kawarthas	u	4.2	7.9	-7.9	-5.5		6.0	8.8	-0.2	1.8	
	Toronto	r	20.3	20.1	2.9	5.0	no	12.4	12.8	3.7	5.0	no
	Toronto	u	-0.9	-1.8	-0.6	-0.6		-2.8	-3.4	-2.1	-2.3	
	Kitchener - Waterloo-Barrie	r	19.5	21.9	7.2	5.8	?	13.0	13.6	7.5	6.9	no
	Kitchener - Waterloo-Barrie	u	9.0	14.8	1.9	6.1		6.4	8.6	2.6	4.3	

Table 27 : 5-year net flows by economic region, individuals aged 15-29, 15+, 1986-1991 and 1991-1996.

	Economic region		Individuals aged 15-29 in year t					Individuals aged 15+ in year t				
			1986-91 Census	1986-91 Tax data	1991-96 Census	1991-96 Tax data	net flows r < net flows u ?	1986-91 Census	1986-91 Tax data	1991-96 Census	1991-96 Tax data	net flows r < net flows u ?
	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	r	6.7	7.0	7.4	0.6	no	6.7	6.3	5.8	2.2	no
	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	u	1.2	1.2	-1.6	-2.9		1.1	1.1	-0.1	-0.6	
	London	r	7.8	5.8	-1.7	-0.6	no	4.4	3.9	-0.3	0.2	no
	London	u	2.6	5.5	-2.9	-1.4		1.8	3.2	-0.8	0.0	
	Windsor - Sarnia	r	2.0	-1.7	1.8	0.0	no	3.1	1.2	2.8	1.8	no
	Windsor - Sarnia	u	-5.6	-5.6	-0.2	-2.0		-2.6	-2.3	-0.4	-0.7	
	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	r	2.8	2.4	-3.6	-5.5	no	5.8	5.8	1.4	1.2	no
	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	u	2.7	-0.2	-6.5	-6.1		4.2	2.9	-1.0	-0.9	
	Northeast	r	-4.8	-5.2	-4.6	-6.3	?	0.0	-0.6	-0.3	-0.9	no
	Northeast	u	-2.8	-3.1	-6.8	-6.8		-1.2	-1.2	-2.8	-2.7	
	Northwest	r	1.3	-1.9	-1.8	-3.7	?	-0.4	-3.5	-2.6	-3.1	?
	Northwest	u	-5.8	-2.6	-6.2	-2.6		-3.3	-1.5	-3.2	-1.7	
MAN	Southeast	r	-5.6	-1.2	-1.5	-3.5	yes	-0.3	1.2	2.1	1.0	yes
	Southeast	u	17.2	18.1	11.7	15.0		7.9	7.7	5.0	5.3	
	South Central	r	-11.6	-12.0	-2.2	-3.6	-	-4.0	-5.4	-1.4	-1.1	-
	Southwest	r	-15.5	-15.9	-4.0	-6.1	?	-6.0	-7.0	-0.9	-1.5	?
	Southwest	u	-10.1	-17.7	-7.2	-10.1		-5.4	-9.5	-2.7	-6.1	
	North Central	r	-10.6	-6.8	1.9	6.1	?	-6.1	-3.8	2.6	2.5	?
	North Central	u	0.1	-9.8	-7.2	-5.7		0.0	-5.3	-3.9	-1.0	
	Winnipeg	u	-4.7	-5.6	-5.0	-6.1	-	-3.9	-4.0	-3.5	-4.5	-
	Interlake	r	0.2	-0.3	-2.9	3.4	?	3.1	3.0	3.2	9.2	?
	Interlake	u	-3.0	2.2	17.4	20.7		-0.2	6.5	8.1	28.2	
	Parklands	r	-18.0	-15.0	-2.6	-6.4	-	-5.9	-6.0	0.3	-2.3	-
	North	r	-6.5	-7.1	-2.7	-1.8	?	-7.8	-8.6	-3.8	-2.9	?
	North	u	3.2	1.2	-0.8	-4.8		-5.8	-7.0	-5.9	-10.1	
SASK	Regina - Moose Mountain	r	-15.0	-13.7	-1.8	-6.8	?	-6.0	-6.9	-1.3	-2.9	?
	Regina - Moose Mountain	u	-7.1	-7.3	-3.6	-4.7		-5.0	-5.2	-2.6	-2.9	
	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	r	-18.5	-19.2	-12.3	-12.9	yes	-8.8	-11.0	-3.8	-6.0	yes
	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	u	-13.9	-15.4	-5.4	-7.0		-7.7	-7.6	-2.1	-2.5	
	Saskatoon - Biggar	r	-21.0	-22.2	-1.5	-6.9	?	-9.7	-11.3	-2.5	-2.8	yes
	Saskatoon - Biggar	u	-9.8	-6.7	-3.9	-2.8		-6.3	-3.7	-2.3	-1.1	
	Yorkton - Melville	r	-19.3	-17.6	-14.8	-15.8	yes	-7.3	-6.6	-3.9	-4.8	?
	Yorkton - Melville	u	-16.2	-15.7	-0.7	-9.8		-6.4	-6.6	-2.3	-2.8	
	Prince Albert	r	-18.0	-18.2	-4.2	-6.5	?	-7.6	-8.5	-0.8	-1.7	?
	Prince Albert	u	-11.1	-14.3	-4.4	-11.8		-6.0	-7.2	-3.2	-10.3	

Table 27 : 5-year net flows by economic region, individuals aged 15-29, 15+, 1986-1991 and 1991-1996.

			Individuals aged 15-29 in year t					Individuals aged 15+ in year t				
	Economic region		1986-91 Census	1986-91 Tax data	1991-96 Census	1991-96 Tax data	net flows r < net flows u ?	1986-91 Census	1986-91 Tax data	1991-96 Census	1991-96 Tax data	net flows r < net flows u
	Northern	r	-3.9	-0.7	3.7	5.3	-	-5.1	-2.1	1.6	2.0	-
ALT	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	r	-5.1	-11.1	2.4	1.7	?	-3.5	-7.9	2.7	1.6	?
	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	u	-4.7	-1.5	-2.7	-1.8		-2.7	1.5	1.1	1.6	
	Drumheller - Stettler - Wainwright	r	-5.8	-8.1	1.4	2.6	-	-3.1	-4.9	1.5	1.4	-
	Calgary	r	17.2	13.9	11.5	16.5	no	12.9	10.8	12.2	16.1	no
	Calgary	u	5.3	3.9	6.2	7.8		0.7	0.6	1.7	2.3	
	Athabasca - Jasper - Banff	r	-2.0	-0.3	2.1	7.5	-	-0.3	-0.9	1.4	4.1	-
	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	r	1.6	-0.1	6.4	7.0	no	1.4	0.1	7.2	7.8	no
	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	u	-6.1	-4.0	-3.2	-3.3		-4.1	-0.5	-4.0	-2.6	
	Edmonton	r	6.7	4.5	7.0	-2.7	no	5.1	1.6	5.1	-0.3	no
	Edmonton	u	-0 7	-3.6	-4.2	-3.7		-1.7	-2.9	-3.0	-2.6	
	Grande Prairies - Peace River	r	1.3	-5.5	6.4	5.0	?	-0.6	-5.8	2.1	1.1	?
	Grande Prairies - Peace River	u	-9.8	-6.4	11.0	14.0		-10.5	-6.0	4.2	4.5	
	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	r	-10.4	-11.0	-2.2	-5.2	?	-3.5	-6.0	-0.6	-1.2	no
	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	u	-3.9	-8.0	-4.2	-1.6		-7.0	-8.7	-3.7	-3.0	
BC	Vancouver Island and Coast	r	17.1	13.8	21.4	23.0	no	14.7	13.0	16.4	17.6	no
	Vancouver Island and Coast	u	9.0	11.3	7.8	10.2		8.3	9.9	6.6	7.0	
	Lower Mainland - Southwest	r	24.7	26.8	25.3	32.6	no	17.1	16.1	16.1	18.3	no
	Lower Mainland - Southwest	u	8.9	10.5	8.7	10.0		4.2	4.6	2.3	2.5	
	Thompson - Okanagan	r	-1.4	-0.8	13.3	11.4	yes	4.1	3.8	13.7	13.4	?
	Thompson - Okanagan	u	6.0	14.1	16.3	18.6		10.5	14.1	12.8	14.1	
	Kootenay	r	-4.2	-1.0	6 3	8.9	no	-0.3	0.1	7.5	8.1	no
	Kootenay	u	-10.0	-5.7	3.7	6.2		-5.6	-3.2	3.6	1.7	
	Cariboo	r	9.5	-1.5	22.5	22.1	no	3.1	-7.4	9.6	11.3	no
	Cariboo	u	-8.1	-1.6	7.2	9.2		-6.3	-4.2	3.2	2.4	
	North Coast	r	12.5	5.9	11.8	2.1	no	3.8	-1.6	3.5	-0.9	no
	North Coast	u	0.9	0.4	2.0	2.0		-4.1	-5.1	-1.0	-1.1	
	Nechako	r	-1.6	-0.5	5.4	6.9	-	-3.6	-4.5	1.2	1.0	-
	Northeast	r	5.3	-4.9	26.6	16.4	?	-0.3	-6.8	9.7	7.6	?
	Northeast	u	-7.7	0.8	2.1	5.8		-10.3	-4.3	-5.1	-3.1	
YUK	Yukon Territory	r	16.6	24.8	4.3	12.3	?	6.3	8.0	0.5	4.6	?
	Yukon Territory	u	7.2	22.3	7.8	14.4		2.9	10.3	3.1	3.8	
NWT	Northwest Territories	r	-1.8	-2.2	4.7	7.8	yes	-6.4	-7.8	-0.4	0.6	yes
	Northwest Territories	u	29.3	27.1	12.1	18.7		11.1	9.6	1.3	4.6	

Table 28 : Comparing net flows rural vs. urban, CENSUS and TAX FILE, 1986-91 and 1991-96.

PROV	ER	r/u	T1:1986-91	Census 91	86-91	T1:1991-96	Census 96	91-96	86-96
NFLD	Avalon Peninsula	r	3	3		3	3		
NFLD	Avalon Peninsula	u	3	3		3	3		
NFLD	South Coast - Burin Peninsula	r	3	3		3	3		
NFLD	West Coast - Northern Peninsula	r	3	3		3	3		
NFLD	West Coast - Northern Peninsula	u	3	3		3	3		
NFLD	Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	r	3	3		3	3		
NFLD	Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	u	3	3		3	3		
PEI	Prince Edward Island	r	3	3		3	4	?	?
PEI	Prince Edward Island	u	4	4		1	1		?
NS	Cape Breton	r	3	3		3	3		
NS	Cape Breton	u	3	3		3	3		
NS	North Shore	r	3	3		3	3		
NS	North Shore	u	4	4		4	3	?	?
NS	Annapolis Valley	r	1	1		1	1		
NS	Annapolis Valley	u	1	1		3	1	?	?
NS	Southern	r	3	3		3	3		
NS	Halifax	r	4	4		4	3	?	
NS	Halifax	u	1	1		1	3	?	
NB	Campbellton - Miramichi	r	3	3		3	3		
NB	Campbellton - Miramichi	u	3	3		3	3		
NB	Moncton - Richibucto	r	3	3		4	4		?
NB	Moncton - Richibucto	u	1	1		1	1		
NB	Saint John - St. Stephen	r	3	3		4	4		?
NB	Saint John - St. Stephen	u	3	3		3	3		
NB	Fredericton - Oromocto	r	3	3		2	1	?	?
NB	Fredericton - Oromocto	u	1	1		1	3	?	?
NB	Edmunston - Woodstock	r	3	3		3	3		
NB	Edmunston - Woodstock	u	3	3		3	3		
QUÉ	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	r	3	3		3	3		
QUÉ	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	u	3	-	?	2	-	?	?
QUÉ	Bas-Saint-Laurent	r	3	3		3	3		
QUÉ	Bas-Saint-Laurent	u	3	3		3	3		
QUÉ	Québec	r	3	3		4	3	?	?
QUÉ	Québec	u	4	4		4	3	?	?
QUÉ	Chaudière - Appalaches	r	3	3		3	3	?	

Table 28 : Comparing net flows rural vs. urban, CENSUS and TAX FILE, 1986-91 and 1991-96.

PROV	ER	r/u	T1:1986-91	Census 91	86-91	T1:1991-96	Census 96	91-96	86-96
QUÉ	Chaudière - Appalaches	u	1	1		1	1		
QUÉ	Estrie	r	3	3		4	4		?
QUÉ	Estrie	u	4	4		4	3	?	?
QUÉ	Montérégie	r	1	1		1	1		
QUÉ	Montérégie	u	1	1		1	1		
QUÉ	Montréal	u	3	3		3	3		
QUÉ	Laval	u	1	1		1	1		
QUÉ	Lanaudière	r	1	1		1	1		
QUÉ	Lanaudière	u	1	1		1	1		
QUÉ	Laurentides	r	1	1		1	1		
QUÉ	Laurentides	u	1	1		1	1		
QUÉ	Outaouais	r	3	4	?	1	1		?
QUÉ	Outaouais	u	1	1		1	1		
QUÉ	Abitibi - Témiscamingue	r	3	3		3	3		
QUÉ	Abitibi - Témiscamingue	u	1	1		3	3		?
QUÉ	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	r	3	3		3	1	?	?
QUÉ	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	u	4	4		4	4		
QUÉ	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	r	3	3		3	3		
QUÉ	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	u	3	3		3	3		
QUÉ	Côte-Nord	r	3	3		3	3		
QUÉ	Côte-Nord	u	3	3		3	3		
QUÉ	Nord-du-Québec	r	3	3		3	2	?	?
ONT	Ottawa	r	1	1		1	1		
ONT	Ottawa	u	1	1		2	3	?	?
ONT	Kingston - Pembroke	r	1	1		1	1		
ONT	Kingston - Pembroke	u	1	4	?	3	3		?
ONT	Muskoka - Kawarthas	r	1	1		1	1		
ONT	Muskoka - Kawarthas	u	1	1		4	3	?	?
ONT	Toronto	r	1	1		1	1		
ONT	Toronto	u	3	3		3	3		
ONT	Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	r	1	1		1	1		
ONT	Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	u	1	1		1	1		
ONT	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	r	1	1		1	1		
ONT	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	u	1	1		3	3		?
ONT	London	r	1	1		4	3	?	?
ONT	London	u	1	1		4	3	?	?
ONT	Windsor - Sarnia	r	4	1	?	1	1		?
ONT	Windsor - Sarnia	u	3	3		3	3		
ONT	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	r	1	1		4	4		?

Table 28 : Comparing net flows rural vs. urban, CENSUS and TAX FILE, 1986-91 and 1991-96.

PROV	ER	r/u	T1:1986-91	Census 91	86-91	T1:1991-96	Census 96	91-96	86-96
ONT	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	u	4	1	?	3	3		?
ONT	Northeast	r	3	4		3	3		?
ONT	Northeast	u	3	3		3	3		
ONT	Northwest	r	3	2	?	3	3		?
ONT	Northwest	u	3	3		3	3		
MAN	Southeast	r	4	3	?	4	4		?
MAN	Southeast	u	1	1		1	1		
MAN	South Central	r	3	3		3	3		
MAN	Southwest	r	3	3		3	3		
MAN	Southwest	u	3	3		3	3		
MAN	North Central	r	3	1	?	1	1		?
MAN	North Central	u	3	1	?	3	3		?
MAN	Winnipeg	u	3	3		3	3		
MAN	Interlake	r	4	1	?	1	4	?	?
MAN	Interlake	u	1	3	?	1	1		?
MAN	Parklands	r	3	3		3	4	?	?
MAN	North	r	3	3		3	3		
MAN	North	u	2	2		3	3		?
SASK	Regina - Moose Mountain	r	3	3		3	3		
SASK	Regina - Moose Mountain	u	3	3		3	3		
SASK	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	r	3	3		3	3		
SASK	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	u	3	3		3	3		
SASK	Saskatoon - Biggar	r	3	3		3	3		
SASK	Saskatoon - Biggar	u	3	3		3	3		
SASK	Yorkton - Melville	r	3	3		3	3		
SASK	Yorkton - Melville	u	3	3		3	3		
SASK	Prince Albert	r	3	3		3	3		
SASK	Prince Albert	u	3	3		3	3		
SASK	Northern	r	3	3		1	1		?
ALT	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	r	3	3		1	1		?
ALT	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	u	4	3	?	4	4		?
ALT	Drumheller - Stettler - Wainwright	r	3	3		1	1		?
ALT	Calgary	r	1	1		1	1		
ALT	Calgary	u	1	1		1	1		?
ALT	Athabasca - Jasper - Banff	r	3	3		1	1		?
ALT	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	r	4	1	?	1	1		?
ALT	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	u	3	3		3	3		

Table 28 : Comparing net flows rural vs. urban, CENSUS and TAX FILE, 1986-91 and 1991-96.

PROV	ER	r/u	T1:1986-91	Census 91	86-91	T1:1991-96	Census 96	91-96	86-96
ALT	Edmonton	r	1	1		3	1	?	?
ALT	Edmonton	u	3	3		3	3		
ALT	Grande Prairie - Peace River	r	3	2	?	1	1		?
ALT	Grande Prairie - Peace River	u	3	3		1	1		?
ALT	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	r	3	3		3	3		
ALT	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	u	3	3		3	3		
BC	Vancouver Island and Coast	r	1	1		1	1		
BC	Vancouver Island and Coast	u	1	1		1	1		
BC	Lower Mainland - Southwest	r	1	1		1	1		
BC	Lower Mainland - Southwest	u	1	1		1	1		
BC	Thompson - Okanagan	r	4	4		1	1		?
BC	Thompson - Okanagan	u	1	1		1	1		
BC	Kootenay	r	4	3	?	1	1		?
BC	Kootenay	u	3	3		1	1		?
BC	Cariboo	r	3	1	?	1	1		?
BC	Cariboo	u	3	3		1	1		?
BC	North Coast	r	2	1	?	2	1	?	?
BC	North Coast	u	2	2		2	2		
BC	Nechako	r	3	3		1	1		?
BC	Northeast	r	3	2	?	1	1		?
BC	Northeast	u	2	3	?	2	2		?
NWT	Yukon Territory	r	1	1		1	1		
NWT	Yukon Territory	u	1	1		1	1		
YUK	Northwest Territories	r	3	3		1	2	?	?
YUK	Northwest Territories	u	1	1		1	1		

Table 29 : Annual migration outflows in rural and urban areas, by age, Canada, 1991-98.

Years t and t+1		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Age in year t								
15-19	rural	10.2	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.2
	urban	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6
20-24	rural	13.3	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.7	12.8	13.6
	urban	8.6	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.1
25-29	rural	9.9	9.0	8.7	8.7	9.2	9.6	10.0
	urban	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.8
30-44	rural	6.0	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.9
	urban	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.4
45-54	rural	4.0	2.4	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3
	urban	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
55-64	rural	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
	urban	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
65+	rural	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2
	urban	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0

Source : T1 tax file.

Table reads as follows : "Of all individuals aged 15-19 who lived in a rural area in 1991, 10.2% were no longer in the same rural area in 1992."

Table 30 : Migration outflows in rural and urban areas between 1987 and 1997, by age, Canada, 1991-98.

Age in 1987		
15-19	rural	46.3
	urban	29.9
20-24	rural	38.1
	urban	31.4
25-29	rural	27.8
	urban	25.8
30-44	rural	20.2
	urban	16.7
45-54	rural	14.7
	urban	13.4
55-64	rural	14.6
	urban	12.1
65+	rural	17.0
	urban	11.0

Source : T1 tax file.

Table 31 : Return migration by province, individuals aged 15-19 in 1987.

		(1) Stayed and stayed	(2) Stayed and left	(3) Left and returned	(4) Left no return	(5) Total	(6) Left 3+4	(7) Left after staying 2 / (1+2)	(8) Returned after leaving 3 / (3+4)	(9) % of missing observations
Canada	r	49.4	18.1	4.8	27.7	100.0	32.5	26.8	14.9	13.8
Canada	u	66.8	14.8	3.5	14.8	100.0	18.4	18.2	19.3	18.5
Nfld	r	51.3	21.0	2.7	25.1	100.0	27.8	29.0	9.6	9.2
Nfld	u	56.5	20.4	3.3	19.9	100.0	23.2	26.5	14.1	15.0
PEI	r	58.5	16.4	4.0	21.1	100.0	25.1	21.9	15.9	12.3
PEI	u	58.3	18.5	5.0	18.2	100.0	23.2	24.0	21.5	16.2
NS	r	59.2	16.3	3.7	20.9	100.0	24.5	21.6	14.9	13.0
NS	u	61.1	16.8	3.7	18.4	100.0	22.1	21.6	16.6	18.0
NB	r	58.9	16.1	3.2	21.8	100.0	25.0	21.5	12.6	24.6
NB	u	59.3	17.2	3.7	19.7	100.0	23.5	22.5	16.0	18.7
QUÉ	r	54.3	17.4	5.0	23.4	100.0	28.3	24.2	17.5	8.5
QUÉ	u	60.0	18.7	4.4	17.0	100.0	21.3	23.8	20.5	13.4
ONT	r	46.9	20.5	5.3	27.4	100.0	32.7	30.4	16.2	15.2
ONT	u	72.9	12.7	2.9	11.4	100.0	14.3	14.8	20.5	20.3
MAN	r	46.1	15.5	5.8	32.6	100.0	38.4	25.2	15.0	11.7
MAN	u	62.7	16.3	3.6	17.5	100.0	21.0	20.6	16.9	16.8
SAS	r	36.0	18.0	5.7	40.3	100.0	45.9	33.3	12.4	11.0
SAS	u	47.9	18.7	4.5	28.9	100.0	33.4	28.1	13.4	14.2
ALT	r	43.0	17.6	5.2	34.2	100.0	39.4	29.0	13 2	15.7
ALT	u	64.2	14.6	3.9	17.3	100.0	21.3	18.5	18.4	19.9
BC	r	40.4	16.3	6.2	37.1	100.0	43.4	28.7	14.4	21.6
BC	u	71.9	11.1	3.3	13.7	100.0	17.0	13.3	19.4	23.2
YUK	r	35.1	22.6	-	38.7	100.0	42.3	39.2	8.5	28.2
YUK	u	43.1	21.2	-	31.9	100.0	35.8	33.0	10.9	23.8
NWT	r	74.9	9.3	-	13.1	100.0	15.8	11.1	17.2	22.6
NWT	u	42.8	20.0	-	32.1	100.0	37.1	31.9	13.5	24.4

Stayed and stayed : present in the same geographical unit in 1987, 1992 and 1997.
Stayed and left : present in the same geographical unit in 1987 and 1992 but not 1997.
Left and returned : geographical unit of 1992 differs from that of 1987 but geographical unit of 1997 is the same as that of 1987.
Left no return : geographical unit of 1992 and 1997 differ from that of 1987.
Source : T1 tax records.

Table 32 : Return migration by province, individuals aged 20-24 in 1987.

		(1) Stayed and stayed	(2) Stayed and left	(3) Left and returned	(4) Left no return	(5) Total	(6) Left 3+4	(7) Left after staying 2 / (1+2)	(8) Returned after leaving 3 / (3+4)	(9) % of missing observations
Canada	r	58.5	10.1	3.9	27.5	100.0	31.4	14.7	12.4	11.5
Canada	u	65.5	9.9	3.4	21.2	100.0	24.6	13.1	13.9	17.6
Nfld	r	64.1	12.7	2.2	20.9	100.0	23.2	16.6	9.6	7.3
Nfld	u	63.9	10.5	3.1	22.4	100.0	25.5	14.2	12.3	13.3
PEI	r	69.0	7.2	3.4	20.4	100.0	23.8	9.5	14.2	9.4
PEI	u	61.7	8.4	3.7	26.2	100.0	29.9	12.0	12.5	12.4
NS	r	67.1	8.6	3.0	21.4	100.0	24.4	11.3	12.3	10.4
NS	u	63.3	9.7	3.7	23.3	100.0	27.1	13.3	13.8	15.4
NB	r	64.8	8.7	3.1	23.5	100.0	26.6	11.8	11.5	23.6
NB	u	64.0	9.0	3.4	23.6	100.0	27.0	12.3	12.7	16.5
QUÉ	r	62.2	9.7	3.9	24.3	100.0	28.2	13.5	13.8	6.5
QUÉ	u	59.0	12.4	4.2	24.5	100.0	28.6	17.4	14.5	12.2
ONT	r	54.9	10.4	4.3	30.3	100.0	34.6	16.0	12.5	13.3
ONT	u	70.4	8.3	3.0	18.3	100.0	21.3	10.5	14.1	20.3
MAN	r	57.7	9.1	4.7	28.5	100.0	33.2	13.6	14.2	10.2
MAN	u	61.1	12.0	3.2	23.7	100.0	26.9	16.4	12.1	16.9
SAS	r	50.6	10.1	4.3	35.0	100.0	39.3	16.6	10.9	8.2
SAS	u	52.1	11.0	3.6	33.2	100.0	36.9	17.5	9.9	12.6
ALT	r	51.8	11.1	4.3	32.9	100.0	37.1	17.7	11.5	13.7
ALT	u	63.4	10.3	3.6	22.8	100.0	26.4	13.9	13.5	18.5
BC	r	50.6	10.8	4.5	34.2	100.0	38.6	17.6	11.5	18.7
BC	u	72.0	8.4	3.0	16.6	100.0	19.6	10.4	15.4	21.4
YUK	r	40.2	12.3	-	42.7	100.0	47.5	23.4	10.1	25.0
YUK	u	48.7	12.0	4.8	34.5	100.0	39.3	19.8	12.3	21.8
NWT	r	71.9	8.6	3.1	16.4	100.0	19.5	10.6	16.0	21.3
NWT	u	40.7	14.6	4.0	40.7	100.0	44.7	26.4	9.0	20.7

Stayed and stayed : present in the same geographical unit in 1987, 1992 and 1997.
Stayed and left : present in the same geographical unit in 1987 and 1992 but not 1997.
Left and returned : geographical unit of 1992 differs from that of 1987 but geographical unit of 1997 is the same as that of 1987.
Left no return : geographical unit of 1992 and 1997 differ from that of 1987.
Source : T1 tax records.

Table 33 : Return migration by province, individuals aged 25-29 in 1987.

		(1) Stayed and stayed	(2) Stayed and left	(3) Left and returned	(4) Left no return	(5) Total	(6) Left 3+4	(7) Left after staying 2 / (1+2)	(8) Returned after leaving 3 / (3+4)	(9) % of missing observations
Canada	r	70.3	7.5	2.3	19.8	100.0	22.1	9.7	10.5	9.8
Canada	u	72.1	7.4	2.4	18.1	100.0	20.5	9.3	11.6	15.2
Nfld	r	77.3	8.7	1.3	12.7	100.0	14.0	10.1	9.5	5.8
Nfld	u	76.3	6.4	1.9	15.4	100.0	17.3	7.7	11.1	10.3
PEI	r	82.4	4.6	1.8	11.1	100.0	12.9	5.3	14.2	6.5
PEI	u	73.1	5.7	2.1	19.1	100.0	21.2	7.3	9.8	9.4
NS	r	77.4	6.2	1.8	14.6	100.0	16.4	7.4	11.1	8.3
NS	u	73.8	7.1	2.6	16.5	100.0	19.1	8.8	13.9	12.8
NB	r	75.7	5.9	1.8	16.5	100.0	18.4	7.2	10.1	22.8
NB	u	75.2	6.4	2.0	16.4	100.0	18.4	7.9	11.0	13.5
QUÉ	r	74.0	6.9	2.3	16.8	100.0	19.0	8.6	12.0	5.6
QUÉ	u	67.6	8.8	2.8	20.8	100.0	23.6	11.6	12.1	10.8
ONT	r	68.4	8.0	2.4	21.2	100.0	23.7	10.4	10.3	11.2
ONT	u	75.7	6.1	2.1	16.1	100.0	18.2	7.5	11.4	17.9
MAN	r	69.0	7.1	2.8	21.1	100.0	23.9	9.3	11.8	8.3
MAN	u	68.4	9.8	2.1	19.7	100.0	21.8	12.5	9.7	13.6
SAS	r	65.9	7.7	2.5	23.9	100.0	26.4	10.5	9.6	6.2
SAS	u	63.4	8.3	2.6	25.7	100.0	28.3	11.6	9.3	10.0
ALT	r	62.4	9.0	2.6	26.1	100.0	28.7	12.6	9.0	11.7
ALT	u	69.3	8.0	2.6	20.1	100.0	22.7	10.4	11.5	16.2
BC	r	61.5	8.3	3.0	27.2	100.0	30.2	11.9	9.8	16.0
BC	u	75.9	6.9	2.1	15.1	100.0	17.2	8.3	12.2	18.2
YUK	r	39.9	10.8	-	45.4	100.0	49.3	21.3	8.0	21.6
YUK	u	59.4	9.7	3.3	27.6	100.0	30.9	14.0	10.6	19.3
NWT	r	64.1	8.1	2.3	25.5	100.0	27.8	11.3	8.3	19.0
NWT	u	42.4	13.6	-	41.8	100.0	44.0	24.2	5.1	18.7

Stayed and stayed : present in the same geographical unit in 1987, 1992 and 1997.
Stayed and left : present in the same geographical unit in 1987 and 1992 but not 1997.
Left and returned : geographical unit of 1992 differs from that of 1987 but geographical unit of 1997 is the same as that of 1987.
Left no return : geographical unit of 1992 and 1997 differ from that of 1987.
Source : T1 tax records.

Table 34 : Location of 1997 residents in 1992 and 1987, individuals aged 25-29 in 1997.

		(1) Same area in 1992 and 1987	(2) Same area in 1992 but elsewhere in 1987	(3) Elsewhere in 1992 but same area in 1987	(4) Elsewhere in 1992 and in 1987	(5) Total
Canada	r	58.0	11.9	5.7	24.5	100.0
Canada	u	63.8	12.3	3.4	20.4	100.0
Nfld	r	80.3	7.4	4.2	8.1	100.0
Nfld	u	62.1	14.2	3.6	20.1	100.0
PEI	r	75.6	6.6	5.2	12.6	100.0
PEI	u	59.4	14.0	5.1	21.5	100.0
NS	r	72.6	7.9	4.5	14.9	100.0
NS	u	59.3	15.1	3.6	22.1	100.0
NB	r	74.3	7.9	4.0	13.8	100.0
NB	u	61.1	13.2	3.9	21.9	100.0
QUÉ	r	62.1	11.0	5.7	21.2	100.0
QUÉ	u	59.4	13.0	4.3	23.3	100.0
ONT	r	53.4	12.8	6.0	27.7	100.0
ONT	u	71.7	9.5	2.9	15.9	100.0
MAN	r	57.4	12.3	7.2	23.1	100.0
MAN	u	67.5	12.8	3.8	15.9	100.0
SAS	r	53.8	13.1	8.5	24.6	100.0
SAS	u	54.4	15.8	5.1	24.8	100.0
ALT	r	44.2	15.1	5.3	35.4	100.0
ALT	u	52.1	16.1	3.2	28.6	100.0
BC	r	38.5	16.6	6.0	39.0	100.0
BC	u	58.5	15.8	2.7	23.1	100.0
YUK	r	35.3	-	-	47.9	100.0
YUK	u	39.7	20.7	-	36.0	100.0
NWT	r	64.1	7.7	-	25.9	100.0
NWT	u	30.3	20.5	-	45.6	100.0

Source : T1 tax records.

Table 35 : Location of 1997 residents in 1992 and 1987, individuals aged 30-34 in 1997.

		(1) Same area in 1992 and 1987	(2) Same area in 1992 but elsewhere in 1987	(3) Elsewhere in 1992 but same area in 1987	(4) Elsewhere in 1992 and in 1987	(5) Total
Canada	r	58.2	17.8	3.9	20.2	100.0
Canada	u	65.6	16.6	3.4	14.4	100.0
Nfld	r	79.1	11.0	2.7	7.1	100.0
Nfld	u	67.0	16.7	3.3	13.1	100.0
PEI	r	74.7	11.1	3.7	10.5	100.0
PEI	u	63.6	18.0	3.9	14.5	100.0
NS	r	70.4	12.7	3.2	13.8	100.0
NS	u	65.5	16.6	3.9	14.0	100.0
NB	r	72.4	12.2	3.4	12.0	100.0
NB	u	64.1	17.1	3.4	15.4	100.0
QUÉ	r	63.8	15.9	4.0	16.3	100.0
QUÉ	u	59.8	19.3	4.2	16.7	100.0
ONT	r	49.9	22.1	3.9	24.1	100.0
ONT	u	72.3	13.9	3.1	10.7	100.0
MAN	r	59.0	16.4	4.8	19.8	100.0
MAN	u	71.3	12.3	3.8	12.6	100.0
SAS	r	61.3	15.5	5.2	18.0	100.0
SAS	u	60.7	18.1	4.2	17.0	100.0
ALT	r	47.1	20.5	3.9	28.6	100.0
ALT	u	58.6	18.1	3.3	20.0	100.0
BC	r	38.6	24.6	3.4	33.4	100.0
BC	u	62.1	18.8	2.6	16.5	100.0
YUK	r	36.4	22.1	-	37.1	100.0
YUK	u	34.3	31.4	3.4	30.9	100.0
NWT	r	65.8	11.6	2.9	19.8	100.0
NWT	u	28.5	27.1	2.8	41.6	100.0

Source : T1 tax records.

Table 36 : Location of 1997 residents in 1992 and 1987, individuals aged 35-39 in 1997.

		(1) Same area in 1992 and 1987	(2) Same area in 1992 but elsewhere in 1987	(3) Elsewhere in 1992 but same area in 1987	(4) Elsewhere in 1992 and in 1987	(5) Total
Canada	r	66.0	16.4	2.2	15.4	100.0
Canada	u	73.5	13.9	2.4	10.2	100.0
Nfld	r	84.9	8.4	1.5	5.2	100.0
Nfld	u	77.6	11.9	2.0	8.5	100.0
PEI	r	79.4	9.6	1.8	9.2	100.0
PEI	u	72.4	14.1	2.1	11.4	100.0
NS	r	75.4	11.5	1.8	11.3	100.0
NS	u	75.0	12.4	2.7	10.0	100.0
NB	r	79.1	9.8	1.9	9.2	100.0
NB	u	73.6	13.1	2.0	11.3	100.0
QUÉ	r	72.7	13.3	2.2	11.8	100.0
QUÉ	u	68.6	17.1	2.9	11.4	100.0
ONT	r	58.4	21.6	2.1	18.0	100.0
ONT	u	79.1	11.1	2.2	7.6	100.0
MAN	r	67.2	14.1	2.7	15.9	100.0
MAN	u	77.1	10.5	2.4	10.0	100.0
SAS	r	71.2	13.1	2.8	12.9	100.0
SAS	u	71.7	13.1	3.0	12.3	100.0
ALT	r	55.4	19.9	2.3	22.4	100.0
ALT	u	69.1	14.5	2.6	13.8	100.0
BC	r	47.5	24.8	2.3	25.5	100.0
BC	u	69.5	16.5	1.9	12.1	100.0
YUK	r	40.8	25.9	-	29.2	100.0
YUK	u	50.3	24.8	2.8	22.1	100.0
NWT	r	69.5	12.6	2.5	15.4	100.0
NWT	u	39.2	26.2	-	32.5	100.0

Source : T1 tax records.

Table 37 : Return migration by province, individuals aged 15-19 in 1987

		(1) Permanent stayer	(2) Returner	(3) Non-returner	(4) Total	(5) % of returners among non-permanent stayers 2 / (2+3)	(6) % of missing observations
Canada	r	43.8	12.3	43.9	100.0	21.9	29.2
Canada	u	62.2	9.0	28.7	100.0	23.9	36.1
Nfld	r	46.2	10.2	43.6	100.0	18.9	22.4
Nfld	u	52.3	9.2	38.5	100.0	19.4	30.5
PEI	r	55.1	10.6	34.2	100.0	23.7	26.8
PEI	u	53.4	11.4	35.2	100.0	24.5	33.0
NS	r	55.4	9.7	34.9	100.0	21.8	27.2
NS	u	56.6	9.7	33.7	100.0	22.3	34.5
NB	r	55.3	8.9	35.8	100.0	20.0	36.2
NB	u	54.1	10.5	35.4	100.0	22.8	32.8
QUÉ	r	47.8	12.9	39.3	100.0	24.7	20.8
QUÉ	u	54.2	10.9	34.8	100.0	23.9	28.9
ONT	r	41.0	12.9	46.2	100.0	21.8	31.9
ONT	u	69.4	7.5	23.1	100.0	24.5	38.5
MAN	r	39.0	14.4	46.6	100.0	23.6	26.2
MAN	u	58.5	9.2	32.3	100.0	22.2	32.5
SAS	r	30.7	12.5	56.8	100.0	18.0	26.1
SAS	u	43.5	10.4	46.1	100.0	18.5	29.5
ALT	r	37.6	12.6	49.8	100.0	20.1	34.7
ALT	u	59.7	9.8	30.5	100.0	24.2	39.3
BC	r	33.7	14.4	51.9	100.0	21.7	44.4
BC	u	67.9	8.7	23.4	100.0	27.1	43.5
YUK	r	-	-	-	-	-	-
YUK	u	34.3	16.2	49.5	100.0	24.7	49.9
NWT	r	69.2	8.7	22.1	100.0	28.3	54.5
NWT	u	33.6	15.9	50.5	100.0	23.9	51.3

Permanent stayer : stayed in the same geographical unit for all eleven years of the 1987-1997 period.
Returner : has changed geographical unit at some point during the period but 1997 location is the same as 1987 location
Non-returner : has changed geographical unit at some point during the period and 1997 location is different from 1987 location.

Source : T1 tax records.

Table 38 : Return migration by province, individuals aged 20-24 in 1987

		(1) Permanent stayer	(2) Returner	(3) Non-returner	(4) Total	(5) % of returners among non-permanent stayers 2 / (2+3)	(6) % of missing observations
Canada	r	54.4	9.9	35.8	100.0	21.6	22.7
Canada	u	61.7	8.2	30.1	100.0	21.3	32.6
Nfld	r	60.1	8.2	31.7	100.0	20.6	16.4
Nfld	u	60.0	8.9	31.1	100.0	22.3	26.5
PEI	r	66.9	7.4	25.7	100.0	22.4	18.5
PEI	u	57.6	9.3	33.2	100.0	21.9	25.0
NS	r	63.6	8.2	28.1	100.0	22.6	21.3
NS	u	59.4	9.2	31.4	100.0	22.6	29.6
NB	r	61.9	8.0	30.1	100.0	21.0	31.6
NB	u	60.2	8.8	31.0	100.0	22.1	28.2
QUÉ	r	57.0	10.2	32.7	100.0	23.9	14.9
QUÉ	u	54.4	9.7	36.0	100.0	21.2	25.0
ONT	r	50.8	10.3	38.9	100.0	21.0	26.1
ONT	u	67.4	7.0	25.6	100.0	21.5	36.0
MAN	r	52.6	11.5	35.9	100.0	24.3	21.5
MAN	u	58.0	7.6	34.4	100.0	18.1	30.8
SAS	r	46.8	9.5	43.7	100.0	17.9	18.0
SAS	u	49.3	8.4	42.3	100.0	16.5	24.6
ALT	r	48.1	10.1	41.9	100.0	19.4	27.9
ALT	u	59.8	8.7	31.5	100.0	21.6	35.4
BC	r	45.4	11.4	43.1	100.0	20.9	37.4
BC	u	68.8	7.5	23.7	100.0	24.0	39.3
YUK	r	35.7	11.3	52.9	100.0	17.6	45.2
YUK	u	44.0	12.6	43.4	100.0	22.4	42.4
NWT	r	66.1	8.4	25.4	100.0	24.9	45.7
NWT	u	34.4	11.9	53.7	100.0	18.2	43.4

Permanent stayer : stayed in the same geographical unit for all eleven years of the 1987-1997 period.
Returner : has changed geographical unit at some point during the period but 1997 location is the same as 1987 location
Non-returner : has changed geographical unit at some point during the period and 1997 location is different from 1987 location.

Source : T1 tax records.

Table 39 : Return migration by province, individuals aged 25-29 in 1987

		(1) Permanent stayer	(2) Returner	(3) Non-returner	(4) Total	(5) % of returners among non-permanent stayers 2 / (2+3)	(6) % of missing observations
Canada	r	68.0	6.4	25.6	100.0	20.0	19.0
Canada	u	70.2	5.5	24.4	100.0	18.3	28.4
Nfld	r	74.7	5.4	19.9	100.0	21.4	13.0
Nfld	u	74.2	5.3	20.4	100.0	20.7	22.3
PEI	r	81.6	4.3	14.1	100.0	23.3	13.9
PEI	u	72.1	4.6	23.3	100.0	16.4	19.9
NS	r	74.9	5.7	19.4	100.0	22.8	16.6
NS	u	71.7	6.2	22.0	100.0	22.1	24.9
NB	r	74.3	5.1	20.6	100.0	19.8	28.9
NB	u	73.0	5.7	21.4	100.0	21.0	23.3
QUÉ	r	70.9	6.7	22.5	100.0	22.9	12.5
QUÉ	u	65.2	6.5	28.3	100.0	18.7	21.8
ONT	r	66.6	6.0	27.4	100.0	18.0	21.8
ONT	u	74.1	4.7	21.2	100.0	18.0	31.9
MAN	r	66.1	7.4	26.5	100.0	21.8	17.3
MAN	u	67.0	4.9	28.1	100.0	14.8	25.3
SAS	r	63.6	6.3	30.1	100.0	17.3	13.7
SAS	u	61.9	5.6	32.4	100.0	14.8	19.4
ALT	r	60.0	6.9	33.1	100.0	17.1	22.9
ALT	u	67.5	5.9	26.6	100.0	18.2	30.6
BC	r	58.0	8.0	34.0	100.0	19.1	31.3
BC	u	74.1	5.1	20.8	100.0	19.7	33.8
YUK	r	-	-	-	-	-	-
YUK	u	55.9	8.2	35.8	100.0	18.7	38.7
NWT	r	58.9	6.6	34.5	100.0	16.0	39.4
NWT	u	40.4	6.2	53.3	100.0	10.5	38.6

Permanent stayer : stayed in the same geographical unit for all eleven years of the 1987-1997 period.
Returner : has changed geographical unit at some point during the period but 1997 location is the same as 1987 location
Non-returner : has changed geographical unit at some point during the period and 1997 location is different from 1987 location.

Source : T1 tax records.

Table 40 : Return migration by province, individuals aged 15-19 in 1987

		(1) Permanent stayer	(2) Returner	(3) Non-returner	(4) Total	(5) % of returners among non-permanent stayers 2 / (2+3)	(6) % of missing observations
Canada	r	43.8	17.2	39.0	100.0	30.5	29.2
Canada	u	62.2	23.2	14.5	100.0	61.6	36.1
Nfld	r	46.2	13.2	40.6	100.0	24.5	22.4
Nfld	u	52.3	13.2	34.6	100.0	27.6	30.5
PEI	r	55.1	10.6	34.2	100.0	23.7	26.8
PEI	u	53.4	11.4	35.2	100.0	24.5	33.0
NS	r	55.4	13.2	31.4	100.0	29.7	27.2
NS	u	56.6	16.6	26.9	100.0	38.1	34.5
NB	r	55.3	11.7	33.0	100.0	26.2	36.2
NB	u	54.1	17.2	28.6	100.0	37.6	32.8
QUÉ	r	47.8	17.0	35.2	100.0	32.6	20.8
QUÉ	u	54.2	34.3	11.5	100.0	75.0	28.9
ONT	r	41.0	18.0	41.0	100.0	30.4	31.9
ONT	u	69.4	20.1	10.5	100.0	65.7	38.5
MAN	r	39.0	21.2	39.7	100.0	34.8	26.2
MAN	u	58.5	15.8	25.7	100.0	38.0	32.5
SAS	r	30.7	18.8	50.5	100.0	27.1	26.1
SAS	u	43.5	19.7	36.8	100.0	34.9	29.5
ALT	r	37.6	21.7	40.7	100.0	34.7	34.7
ALT	u	59.7	20.1	20.2	100.0	49.9	39.3
BC	r	33.7	19.0	47.3	100.0	28.7	44.4
BC	u	67.9	20.1	12.0	100.0	62.5	43.5
YUK	r	-	-	-	-	-	-
YUK	u	34.3	16.2	49.5	100.0	24.7	49.9
NWT	r	69.2	8.7	22.1	100.0	28.3	54.5
NWT	u	33.6	15.9	50.5	100.0	23.9	51.3

Permanent stayer : stayed in the same geographical unit for all eleven years of the 1987-1997 period.
Returner : has changed geographical unit at some point during the period but is back in the same province-urban/rural status in 1997.
Non-returner : has changed geographical unit at some point during the period but is not back in the same province-urban/rural status in 1997.
Source : T1 tax records.

Table 41 : Return migration by province, individuals aged 20-24 in 1987

		(1) Permanent stayer	(2) Returner	(3) Non-returner	(4) Total	(5) % of returners among non-permanent stayers 2 / (2+3)	(6) % of missing observations
Canada	r	54.4	14.7	31.0	100.0	32.2	22.7
Canada	u	61.7	22.4	15.9	100.0	58.5	32.6
Nfld	r	60.1	11.3	28.6	100.0	28.4	16.4
Nfld	u	60.0	12.8	27.2	100.0	32.1	26.5
PEI	r	66.9	7.4	25.7	100.0	22.4	18.5
PEI	u	57.6	9.3	33.2	100.0	21.9	25.0
NS	r	63.6	11.3	25.0	100.0	31.1	21.3
NS	u	59.4	14.7	25.9	100.0	36.3	29.6
NB	r	61.9	10.5	27.7	100.0	27.4	31.6
NB	u	60.2	14.7	25.1	100.0	36.9	28.2
QUÉ	r	57.0	14.1	28.9	100.0	32.8	14.9
QUÉ	u	54.4	33.4	12.2	100.0	73.2	25.0
ONT	r	50.8	15.7	33.5	100.0	31.8	26.1
ONT	u	67.4	19.8	12.8	100.0	60.6	36.0
MAN	r	52.6	18.5	28.9	100.0	39.0	21.5
MAN	u	58.0	14.0	27.9	100.0	33.4	30.8
SAS	r	46.8	15.4	37.8	100.0	29.0	18.0
SAS	u	49.3	16.5	34.2	100.0	32.5	24.6
ALT	r	48.1	19.2	32.8	100.0	36.9	27.9
ALT	u	59.8	17.8	22.4	100.0	44.2	35.4
BC	r	45.4	16.7	37.8	100.0	30.7	37.4
BC	u	68.8	17.8	13.4	100.0	56.9	39.3
YUK	r	35.7	11.3	52.9	100.0	17.6	45.2
YUK	u	44.0	12.6	43.4	100.0	22.4	42.4
NWT	r	66.1	8.4	25.4	100.0	24.9	45.7
NWT	u	34.4	11.9	53.7	100.0	18.2	43.4

Permanent stayer : stayed in the same geographical unit for all eleven years of the 1987-1997 period.
Returner : has changed geographical unit at some point during the period but is back in the same province-urban/rural status in 1997.
Non-returner : has changed geographical unit at some point during the period but is not back in the same province-urban/rural status in 1997.
Source : T1 tax records.

Table 42 : Return migration by province, individuals aged 25-29 in 1987

		(1) Permanent stayer	(2) Returner	(3) Non-returner	(4) Total	(5) % of returners among non-permanent stayers 2 / (2+3)	(6) % of missing observations
Canada	r	68.0	10.5	21.5	100.0	32.8	19.0
Canada	u	70.2	16.6	13.2	100.0	55.7	28.4
Nfld	r	74.7	7.8	17.5	100.0	30.8	13.0
Nfld	u	74.2	7.9	17.8	100.0	30.8	22.3
PEI	r	81.6	4.3	14.1	100.0	23.3	13.9
PEI	u	72.1	4.6	23.3	100.0	16.4	19.9
NS	r	74.9	8.0	17.1	100.0	31.9	16.6
NS	u	71.7	9.7	18.6	100.0	34.3	24.9
NB	r	74.3	6.7	19.0	100.0	26.1	28.9
NB	u	73.0	9.8	17.2	100.0	36.4	23.3
QUÉ	r	70.9	9.6	19.5	100.0	33.1	12.5
QUÉ	u	65.2	25.4	9.5	100.0	72.8	21.8
ONT	r	66.6	10.6	22.8	100.0	31.8	21.8
ONT	u	74.1	14.4	11.5	100.0	55.7	31.9
MAN	r	66.1	13.0	20.9	100.0	38.4	17.3
MAN	u	67.0	10.8	22.2	100.0	32.7	25.3
SAS	r	63.6	10.7	25.8	100.0	29.3	13.7
SAS	u	61.9	9.4	28.6	100.0	24.7	19.4
ALT	r	60.0	15.1	24.8	100.0	37.9	22.9
ALT	u	67.5	12.6	19.9	100.0	38.8	30.6
BC	r	58.0	13.3	28.7	100.0	31.7	31.3
BC	u	74.1	13.7	12.2	100.0	52.9	33.8
YUK	r	-	-	-	-	-	-
YUK	u	55.9	8.2	35.8	100.0	18.7	38.7
NWT	r	58.9	6.6	34.5	100.0	16.0	39.4
NWT	u	40.4	6.2	53.3	100.0	10.5	38.6

Permanent stayer : stayed in the same geographical unit for all eleven years of the 1987-1997 period.
Returner : has changed geographical unit at some point during the period but is back in the same province-urban/rural status in 1997.
Non-returner : has changed geographical unit at some point during the period but is not back in the same province-urban/rural status in 1997.
Source : T1 tax records.

Table 43 : Return migration by economic region, Atlantic provinces, individuals aged 15-19 in 1987.

		(1) Stayed and stayed	(2) Stayed and left	(3) Left and returned	(4) Left no return	(5) Total	(6) Left 3+4	(7) Left after staying 2 / (1+2)	(8) Returned after leaving 3 / (3+4)	(9) % of missing observations
Avalon Peninsula	r	50.9	22.6	2.8	23.7	100.0	26.5	30.8	10.4	11.1
Avalon Peninsula	u	63.0	19.0	2.7	15.3	100.0	18.0	23.1	15.2	16.1
South Coast - Burin Peninsula	r	51.8	20.5	2.6	25.1	100.0	27.7	28.3	9.4	8.6
West Coast - Northern Peninsula	r	51.9	19.8	3.2	25.0	100.0	28.2	27.6	11.5	9.6
West Coast - Northern Peninsula	u	43.5	23.1	5.0	28.4	100.0	33.5	34.7	15.1	13.9
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	r	50.8	20.9	2.2	26.2	100.0	28.4	29.1	7.7	7.8
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	u	42.1	23.5	3.6	30.8	100.0	34.4	35.8	10.3	11.2
Prince Edward Island	r	58.5	16.4	4.0	21.1	100.0	25.1	21.9	15.9	12.3
Prince Edward Island	u	58.3	18.5	5.0	18.2	100.0	23.2	24.0	21.5	16.2
Cape Breton	r	49.0	20.6	4.6	25.7	100.0	30.4	29.6	15.3	14.5
Cape Breton	u	56.1	16.9	3.3	23.7	100.0	26.9	23.2	12.1	14.9
North Shore	r	49.4	19.3	4.6	26.7	100.0	31.3	28.1	14.7	14.3
North Shore	u	59.1	17.5	4.4	19.1	100.0	23.5	22.8	18.8	14.2
Annapolis Valley	r	51.3	18.7	4.8	25.2	100.0	30.0	26.8	16.0	15.2
Annapolis Valley	u	52.2	21.9	3.7	22.1	100.0	25.9	29.5	14.5	14.4
Southern	r	72.0	11.8	2.2	14.0	100.0	16.2	14.1	13.9	10.5
Halifax	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halifax	u	65.2	15.9	3.6	15.3	100.0	18.9	19.6	19.0	20.9
Campbellton - Miramichi	r	63.1	14.8	2.9	19.2	100.0	22.1	19.0	13.2	21.8
Campbellton - Miramichi	u	47.7	19.5	3.9	28.9	100.0	32.8	29.0	12.0	15.0
Moncton - Richibucto	r	62.6	15.8	3.7	17.9	100.0	21.6	20.1	17.1	17.6
Moncton - Richibucto	u	57.5	17.5	4.9	20.2	100.0	25.1	23.3	19.4	20.6
Saint John - St. Stephen	r	56.7	17.7	2.6	22.9	100.0	25.6	23.8	10.3	26.2
Saint John - St. Stephen	u	67.5	14.2	3.0	15.3	100.0	18.3	17.4	16.3	18.3
Fredericton - Oromocto	r	41.5	19.0	4.6	35.0	100.0	39.6	31.4	11.7	21.6
Fredericton - Oromocto	u	55.1	21.0	3.1	20.8	100.0	24.0	27.6	13.1	19.9
Edmunston - Woodstock	r	57.2	16.9	2.4	23.6	100.0	25.9	22.8	9.1	39.3
Edmunston - Woodstock	u	61.0	15.6	4.0	19.4	100.0	23.4	20.4	17.2	14.2

Stayed and stayed : present in the same geographical unit in 1987, 1992 and 1997.
Stayed and left : present in the same geographical unit in 1987 and 1992 but not 1997.
Left and returned : geographical unit of 1992 differs from that of 1987 but geographical unit of 1997 is the same as that of 1987.
Left no return : geographical unit of 1992 and 1997 differ from that of 1987.
Source : T1 tax file.

Table 44: Return migration by economic region, Atlantic provinces, individuals aged 20-24 in 1987.

		(1) Stayed and stayed	(2) Stayed and left	(3) Left and returned	(4) Left no return	(5) Total	(6) Left 3+4	(7) Left after staying 2 / (1+2)	(8) Returned after leaving 3 / (3+4)	(9) % of missing observations
Avalon Peninsula	r	63.4	12.2	2.2	22.2	100.0	24.4	16.1	8.9	8.3
Avalon Peninsula	u	68.4	9.9	3.1	18.6	100.0	21.7	12.6	14.2	14.6
South Coast - Burin Peninsula	r	65.4	12.9	1.7	20.0	100.0	21.7	16.5	8.0	6.2
West Coast - Northern Peninsula	r	63.0	12.9	2.5	21.5	100.0	24.1	17.0	10.5	8.4
West Coast - Northern Peninsula	u	57.3	11.2	2.8	28.7	100.0	31.5	16.4	9.0	10.3
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	r	64.8	13.0	2.2	20.0	100.0	22.2	16.7	10.0	6.2
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	u	48.6	13.2	3.8	34.4	100.0	38.2	21.3	9.9	9.4
Prince Edward Island	r	69.0	7.2	3.4	20.4	100.0	23.8	9.5	14.2	9.4
Prince Edward Island	u	61.7	8.4	3.7	26.2	100.0	29.9	12.0	12.5	12.4
Cape Breton	r	63.1	8.4	2.4	26.1	100.0	28.5	11.7	8.6	12.1
Cape Breton	u	66.2	8.3	2.8	22.6	100.0	25.4	11.2	11.0	12.7
North Shore	r	63.8	9.1	3.4	23.7	100.0	27.1	12.5	12.4	12.2
North Shore	u	64.5	8.6	3.3	23.6	100.0	26.9	11.7	12.4	11.2
Annapolis Valley	r	57.0	11.3	4.4	27.2	100.0	31.7	16.6	14.0	11.0
Annapolis Valley	u	56.7	12.1	3.6	27.6	100.0	31.3	17.5	11.7	12.6
Southern	r	77.2	6.3	2.0	14.5	100.0	16.5	7.6	12.3	8.3
Halifax	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halifax	u	62.5	10.2	4.2	23.1	100.0	27.3	14.0	15.3	17.5
Campbellton - Miramichi	r	70.3	8.3	2.4	19.1	100.0	21.4	10.6	11.0	21.9
Campbellton - Miramichi	u	54.6	11.5	4.2	29.8	100.0	33.9	17.4	12.2	11.6
Moncton - Richibucto	r	67.7	8.7	3.2	20.4	100.0	23.6	11.4	13.4	15.9
Moncton - Richibucto	u	62.3	8.8	3.6	25.2	100.0	28.9	12.4	12.6	18.9
Saint John - St. Stephen	r	67.9	8.6	2.9	20.6	100.0	23.5	11.2	12.2	27.4
Saint John - St. Stephen	u	73.2	7.7	2.7	16.5	100.0	19.2	9.5	14.2	15.7
Fredericton - Oromocto	r	39.3	9.8	5.8	45.1	100.0	50.9	19.9	11.4	17.8
Fredericton - Oromocto	u	55.0	10.2	3.9	30.9	100.0	34.8	15.7	11.1	18.8
Edmunston - Woodstock	r	66.0	8.7	2.6	22.7	100.0	25.3	11.6	10.4	37.9
Edmunston - Woodstock	u	68.4	8.1	3.6	19.9	100.0	23.6	10.6	15.3	10.9

Stayed and stayed : present in the same geographical unit in 1987, 1992 and 1997.
Stayed and left : present in the same geographical unit in 1987 and 1992 but not 1997.
Left and returned : geographical unit of 1992 differs from that of 1987 but geographical unit of 1997 is the same as that of 1987.
Left no return : geographical unit of 1992 and 1997 differ from that of 1987.
Source : T1 tax file.

Table 45 : Return migration by economic region, Atlantic provinces, individuals aged 25-29 in 1987.

		(1) Stayed and stayed	(2) Stayed and left	(3) Left and returned	(4) Left no return	(5) Total	(6) Left 3+4	(7) Left after staying 2 / (1+2)	(8) Returned after leaving 3 / (3+4)	(9) % of missing observations
Avalon Peninsula	r	79.0	8.0	1.1	12.0	100.0	13.1	9.2	8.2	6.4
Avalon Peninsula	u	79.2	5.9	1.8	13.0	100.0	14.8	7.0	12.2	11.3
South Coast - Burin Peninsula	r	79.5	8.2	1.3	11.0	100.0	12.3	9.3	10.4	4.3
West Coast - Northern Peninsula	r	73.6	9.3	1.7	15.5	100.0	17.2	11.2	10.0	7.2
West Coast - Northern Peninsula	u	74.0	6.9	2.1	17.1	100.0	19.1	8.5	10.8	7.3
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	r	78.1	9.0	1.2	11.7	100.0	12.9	10.3	9.3	4.9
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	u	63.7	8.4	2.4	25.6	100.0	27.9	11.6	8.5	8.0
Prince Edward Island	r	82.4	4.6	1.8	11.1	100.0	12.9	5.3	14.2	6.5
Prince Edward Island	u	73.1	5.7	2.1	19.1	100.0	21.2	7.3	9.8	9.4
Cape Breton	r	82.0	5.6	1.5	10.9	100.0	12.4	6.4	12.1	8.0
Cape Breton	u	83.8	4.9	1.3	10.0	100.0	11.3	5.5	11.4	9.1
North Shore	r	78.1	6.5	1.5	13.8	100.0	15.4	7.7	10.0	8.5
North Shore	u	79.2	5.7	1.8	13.2	100.0	15.0	6.7	12.3	9.1
Annapolis Valley	r	65.4	8.8	3.2	22.6	100.0	25.8	11.8	12.3	9.7
Annapolis Valley	u	70.5	7.8	3.1	18.6	100.0	21.7	10.0	14.4	9.0
Southern	r	85.3	4.1	1.0	9.6	100.0	10.6	4.6	9.7	7.3
Halifax	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halifax	u	69.7	8.0	3.2	19.0	100.0	22.2	10.3	14.5	15.0
Campbellton - Miramichi	r	80.5	5.6	1.3	12.6	100.0	13.9	6.5	9.3	20.4
Campbellton - Miramichi	u	69.1	8.6	2.1	20.2	100.0	22.3	11.0	9.2	9.9
Moncton - Richibucto	r	82.3	4.5	2.0	11.1	100.0	13.1	5.2	15.4	15.1
Moncton - Richibucto	u	74.6	6.6	2.4	16.5	100.0	18.8	8.1	12.5	16.1
Saint John - St. Stephen	r	77.6	5.2	1.3	16.0	100.0	17.2	6.3	7.4	27.2
Saint John - St. Stephen	u	80.4	5.8	1.5	12.3	100.0	13.8	6.7	11.2	12.7
Fredericton - Oromocto	r	48.7	8.3	4.2	38.8	100.0	43.0	14.6	9.8	15.8
Fredericton - Oromocto	u	68.7	6.3	2.4	22.7	100.0	25.0	8.4	9.4	15.1
Edmunston - Woodstock	r	77.3	6.8	1.5	14.5	100.0	15.9	8.1	9.2	38.1
Edmunston - Woodstock	u	80.1	6.1	1.9	11.9	100.0	13.8	7.1	13.8	7.5

Stayed and stayed : present in the same geographical unit in 1987, 1992 and 1997.
Stayed and left : present in the same geographical unit in 1987 and 1992 but not 1997.
Left and returned : geographical unit of 1992 differs from that of 1987 but geographical unit of 1997 is the same as that of 1987.
Left no return : geographical unit of 1992 and 1997 differ from that of 1987.
Source : T1 tax file.

Table 46 : Return migration by economic region, Atlantic provinces, individuals aged 15-19 in 1987.

Economic region		(1) Permanent stayer	(2) Returner	(3) Non-returner	(4) Total	(5) % of returners among non-permanent stayers 2 / (2+3)	(6) % of missing observations
Avalon Peninsula	r	47.5	8.7	43.8	100.0	16.6	24.6
Avalon Peninsula	u	59.7	7.9	32.4	100.0	19.6	32.3
South Coast - Burin Peninsula	r	46.2	10.2	43.6	100.0	18.9	20.2
West Coast - Northern Peninsula	r	45.9	12.0	42.1	100.0	22.2	24.3
West Coast - Northern Peninsula	u	38.6	12.0	49.4	100.0	19.6	28.7
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	r	45.6	9.9	44.6	100.0	18.1	20.5
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	u	36.2	11.8	52.0	100.0	18.5	23.8
Prince Edward Island	r	55.1	10.6	34.2	100.0	23.7	26.8
Prince Edward Island	u	53.4	11.4	35.2	100.0	24.5	33.0
Cape Breton	r	44.1	11.7	44.2	100.0	20.9	30.1
Cape Breton	u	51.3	10.1	38.6	100.0	20.7	31.0
North Shore	r	45.2	11.2	43.5	100.0	20.5	28.8
North Shore	u	53.4	11.6	35.1	100.0	24.8	29.1
Annapolis Valley	r	46.4	11.8	41.8	100.0	21.9	29.5
Annapolis Valley	u	47.1	10.7	42.2	100.0	20.2	30.7
Southern	r	69.1	7.2	23.7	100.0	23.4	23.9
Halifax	r	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halifax	u	61.3	8.8	29.9	100.0	22.6	38.1
Campbellton - Miramichi	r	59.6	8.4	32.1	100.0	20.7	33.0
Campbellton - Miramichi	u	42.4	10.3	47.2	100.0	18.0	27.7
Moncton - Richibucto	r	59.9	8.8	31.3	100.0	22.0	30.1
Moncton - Richibucto	u	52.2	12.1	35.8	100.0	25.2	33.7
Saint John - St. Stephen	r	54.4	6.9	38.7	100.0	15.2	38.8
Saint John - St. Stephen	u	63.3	8.9	27.9	100.0	24.2	34.7
Fredericton - Oromocto	r	33.2	14.7	52.2	100.0	21.9	35.6
Fredericton - Oromocto	u	50.0	9.7	40.3	100.0	19.4	33.7
Edmunston - Woodstock	r	54.0	8.0	38.0	100.0	17.4	49.0
Edmunston - Woodstock	u	54.2	12.9	32.9	100.0	28.2	24.8

Permanent stayer : stayed in the same geographical unit for all eleven years of the 1987-1997 period.
Returner : has changed geographical unit at some point during the period but 1997 location is the same as 1987 location
Non-returner : has changed geographical unit at some point during the period and 1997 location is different from 1987 location.

Source : T1 tax file.

Table 47 : Return migration by economic region, Atlantic provinces, individuals aged 20-24 in 1987.

Economic region		(1) Permanent stayer	(2) Returner	(3) Non-returner	(4) Total	(5) % of returners among non-permanent stayers 2 / (2+3)	(6) % of missing observations
Avalon Peninsula	r	59.9	7.7	32.3	100.0	19.3	18.2
Avalon Peninsula	u	64.8	8.5	26.7	100.0	24.1	28.3
South Coast - Burin Peninsula	r	62.0	6.8	31.2	100.0	17.8	13.3
West Coast - Northern Peninsula	r	58.0	9.8	32.3	100.0	23.3	18.6
West Coast - Northern Peninsula	u	54.4	8.3	37.4	100.0	18.1	22.3
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	r	60.9	8.1	30.9	100.0	20.8	14.7
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	u	42.8	11.7	45.5	100.0	20.4	21.4
Prince Edward Island	r	66.9	7.4	25.7	100.0	22.4	18.5
Prince Edward Island	u	57.6	9.3	33.2	100.0	21.9	25.0
Cape Breton	r	59.7	7.9	32.4	100.0	19.7	23.5
Cape Breton	u	62.8	8.3	28.9	100.0	22.2	24.9
North Shore	r	60.5	8.6	30.9	100.0	21.8	23.4
North Shore	u	61.4	8.2	30.4	100.0	21.4	23.7
Annapolis Valley	r	53.0	10.0	37.1	100.0	21.2	22.9
Annapolis Valley	u	52.8	10.2	37.0	100.0	21.7	25.1
Southern	r	74.1	6.9	19.1	100.0	26.5	18.3
Halifax	r	50.6	10.6	38.8	100.0	21.5	21.5
Halifax	u	58.2	9.7	32.1	100.0	23.2	32.9
Campbellton - Miramichi	r	67.8	6.8	25.4	100.0	21.0	29.4
Campbellton - Miramichi	u	50.4	10.0	39.6	100.0	20.2	21.2
Moncton - Richibucto	r	64.5	8.3	27.2	100.0	23.4	23.0
Moncton - Richibucto	u	58.9	9.0	32.1	100.0	21.9	30.1
Saint John - St. Stephen	r	64.4	8.2	27.5	100.0	22.9	36.6
Saint John - St. Stephen	u	69.9	7.5	22.6	100.0	24.9	28.8
Fredericton - Oromocto	r	34.7	12.8	52.5	100.0	19.5	29.4
Fredericton - Oromocto	u	51.5	8.9	39.6	100.0	18.4	31.1
Edmunston - Woodstock	r	63.2	6.8	29.9	100.0	18.6	44.6
Edmunston - Woodstock	u	61.1	11.6	27.3	100.0	29.9	18.9

Permanent stayer : stayed in the same geographical unit for all eleven years of the 1987-1997 period.
Returner : has changed geographical unit at some point during the period but 1997 location is the same as 1987 location
Non-returner : has changed geographical unit at some point during the period and 1997 location is different from 1987 location.

Source : T1 tax file.

Table 48 : Return migration by economic region, Atlantic provinces, individuals aged 25-29 in 1987.

Economic region		(1) Permanent stayer	(2) Returner	(3) Non-returner	(4) Total	(5) % of returners among non-permanent stayers 2 / (2+3)	(6) % of missing observations
Avalon Peninsula	r	76.9	4.5	18.6	100.0	19.4	14.4
Avalon Peninsula	u	77.8	4.6	17.6	100.0	20.7	23.9
South Coast - Burin Peninsula	r	76.8	5.1	18.0	100.0	22.1	9.9
West Coast - Northern Peninsula	r	70.7	6.4	22.9	100.0	21.7	15.5
West Coast - Northern Peninsula	u	71.6	6.0	22.4	100.0	21.0	17.4
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	r	75.3	5.4	19.3	100.0	22.1	11.3
Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	u	59.8	8.2	32.0	100.0	20.4	18.9
Prince Edward Island	r	81.6	4.3	14.1	100.0	23.3	13.9
Prince Edward Island	u	72.1	4.6	23.3	100.0	16.4	19.9
Cape Breton	r	78.9	5.6	15.6	100.0	26.3	15.5
Cape Breton	u	82.7	3.8	13.5	100.0	21.8	19.3
North Shore	r	75.6	5.7	18.7	100.0	23.5	17.2
North Shore	u	76.5	5.9	17.6	100.0	25.1	18.4
Annapolis Valley	r	62.6	7.2	30.2	100.0	19.3	18.8
Annapolis Valley	u	67.2	7.8	25.0	100.0	23.9	18.6
Southern	r	83.1	4.6	12.3	100.0	27.1	14.9
Halifax	r	66.5	6.6	26.9	100.0	19.7	17.7
Halifax	u	67.4	7.0	25.6	100.0	21.4	28.3
Campbellton - Miramichi	r	79.4	4.1	16.5	100.0	19.7	26.5
Campbellton - Miramichi	u	66.1	6.7	27.2	100.0	19.8	17.4
Moncton - Richibucto	r	80.1	5.3	14.6	100.0	26.5	19.6
Moncton - Richibucto	u	72.6	5.8	21.6	100.0	21.1	25.0
Saint John - St. Stephen	r	76.1	4.8	19.2	100.0	19.9	34.5
Saint John - St. Stephen	u	78.8	4.4	16.8	100.0	20.9	24.3
Fredericton - Oromocto	r	46.4	8.7	44.9	100.0	16.2	25.2
Fredericton - Oromocto	u	66.9	6.0	27.1	100.0	18.3	25.1
Edmunston - Woodstock	r	75.5	4.8	19.7	100.0	19.8	42.8
Edmunston - Woodstock	u	75.5	8.2	16.4	100.0	33.3	15.3

Permanent stayer : stayed in the same geographical unit for all eleven years of the 1987-1997 period.
Returner : has changed geographical unit at some point during the period but 1997 location is the same as 1987 location
Non-returner : has changed geographical unit at some point during the period and 1997 location is different from 1987 location.

Source : T1 tax file.

Table 49 : Incidence of moving and composition of the movers' population from rural areas, individuals aged 15-29, Canada, 1993-1997.

	Rural areas : all persons			Rural areas : non-students		
		Composition of :			Composition of :	
	(1) Incidence	(2) movers' population	(3) rural population	(4) Incidence	(5) movers' population	(6) rural population
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All	34.2	100.0	100.0	30.9	100.0	100.0
Age in 1993						
15-19	39.1	37.2	32.6	36.1	11.1	9.5
20-24	38.6	36.7	32.5	38.0	46.3	37.6
25-29	25.6	26.1	34.9	24.9	42.6	52.8
Education in 1993						
Less than high school	32.9	34.6	36.0	28.2	26.8	29.4
High school	30.4	16.4	18.4	27.2	19.1	21.7
Post-secondary	36.1	41.5	39.4	32.7	43.9	41.5
University	40.7	6.8	5.7	42.1	9.1	6.7
Unknown	-	0.8	0.5	-	1.1	0.7
Labour force status in 1993						
Employed all year	30.2	34.2	38.8	26.7	42.4	49.2
Not employed all year	35.0	20.0	19.6	36.1	15.0	12.9
Employed part year	36.9	35.5	33.0	31.4	26.1	25.7
Unknown	40.3	10.3	8.7	41.4	16.4	12.3
Industry in 1993						
Goods sector	31.2	22.5	24.7	26.9	24.4	28.0
Distributive and business services	34.7	9.0	8.9	34.7	12.5	11.2
Consumer services	34.9	26.8	26.3	25.8	18.5	22.1
Public services	32.3	10.9	11.6	28.8	12.4	13.3
Unknown and not applicable	36.9	30.7	28.4	39.2	32.2	25.4
Occupation in 1993						
Professionals and managers	34.0	35.3	35.6	34.1	40.0	36.3
White-collar workers	35.7	18.4	17.7	28.0	17.9	19.7
Blue-collar workers	27.3	11.7	14.7	27.2	17.1	19.5
Unknown and not applicable	36.9	34.5	32.0	31.5	25.0	24.5
Marital status in 1993						
Married or common-law	26.4	25.8	33.5	26.8	45.3	52.3
Separated, divorced, widowed	41.2	3.4	2.8	-	5.4	3.8
Single (never married)	38.1	70.8	63.7	34.7	49.3	43.9

Source : Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics of 1993-1997.

Table 50 : Incidence of moving and composition of the movers' population from urban areas, individuals aged 15-29, Canada, 1993-1997.

	Urban areas : all persons			Urban areas : non-students		
		Composition of :			Composition of :	
	(1) Incidence	(2) movers' population	(3) urban population	(4) Incidence	(5) movers' population	(6) urban population
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All	28.1	100.0	100.0	30.4	100.0	100.0
Age in 1993						
15-19	22.8	21.6	26.6	32.9	7.9	7.3
20-24	32.7	40.7	34.9	36.4	41.6	34.7
25-29	27.6	37.8	38.5	26.4	50.5	58.0
Education in 1993						
Less than high school	22.9	21.2	26.0	29.8	19.4	19.7
High school	23.6	12.0	14.3	24.1	14.0	17.5
Post-secondary	30.9	52.7	47.9	32.7	52.6	48.6
University	32.3	12.4	10.7	27.9	11.6	12.6
Unknown	-	1.6	1.1	-	2.4	1.6
Labour force status in 1993						
Employed all year	25.6	35.0	38.5	25.0	38.8	47.1
Not employed all year	26.4	16.1	17.1	31.9	10.6	10.1
Employed part year	29.7	30.8	29.1	35.3	22.2	19.1
Unknown	33.3	18.2	15.3	36.4	28.4	23.7
Industry in 1993						
Goods sector	23.0	9.9	12.1	24.8	11.5	14.1
Distributive and business services	26.8	13.7	14.4	25.6	15.9	18.8
Consumer services	28.1	28.7	28.7	31.5	21.1	20.3
Public services	31.0	13.3	12.1	29.6	12.4	12.7
Unknown and not applicable	29.5	34.3	32.7	34.9	39.2	34.0
Occupation in 1993						
Professionals and managers	29.6	44.9	42.6	33.0	53.0	48.9
White-collar workers	28.1	21.2	21.2	27.5	20.7	22.9
Blue-collar workers	20.7	6.7	9.0	22.2	9.2	12.6
Unknown and not applicable	28.3	27.3	27.1	33.0	17.0	15.7
Marital status in 1993						
Married or common-law	29.2	29.1	28.1	29.0	40.4	42.3
Separated, divorced, widowed	31.3	3.1	2.7	34.3	4.0	3.5
Single (never married)	27.5	67.7	69.2	31.1	55.5	54.2

Source : Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics of 1993-1997.

Table 51 : PROPENSITY TO MOVE BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

CANADA

		% OF MOVERS	
		FROM RURAL AREA	FROM URBAN AREA
SEX	Women	24.4	18.5
	Men	21.8	17.5
AGE IN 1996	20-24	28.0	15.3
	25-29	24.5	21.7
	30-34	17.5	16.9
HIGHEST DEGREE in 1996	Secondary or less	19.5	14.6
	Trade certificate	21.1	17.8
	Post-secondary, < bacc.	28.2	18.8
	University degree : bacc.	40.4	25.3
	University degree : > bacc.	43.7	29.4
WAGES in 1995	< 10 000	21.5	17.5
	10 000 to less than 20 000	23.6	18.0
	20 000 to less than 30 000	23.9	17.1
	30 000 to less than 40 000	27.5	19.1
	40 000 to less than 50 000	26.7	20.2
	50 000+	25.6	20.4
INDUSTRY in 1996	agriculture fishing, trapping	9.0	24.7
	forestry and mining	17.8	28.7
	construction	20.2	16.1
	manufacturing	19.2	16.3
	distributive services	24.6	17.0
	business services	36.3	18.5
	consumer services	26.9	16.7
	public services	27.3	22.3
	not applicable	19.1	16.0

Source : Census 1996

Table 51 : PROPENSITY TO MOVE BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

NEWFOUNDLAND

		% OF MOVERS	
		FROM RURAL AREA	FROM URBAN AREA
SEX	Women	22.7	23.3
	Men	23.0	23.2
AGE IN 1996	20-24	29.5	20.6
	25-29	23.5	29.5
	30-34	14.3	19.5
HIGHEST DEGREE in 1996	Secondary or less	19.4	17.3
	Trade certificate	22.7	21.0
	Post-secondary, < bacc.	29.9	26.7
	University degree : bacc.	38.2	34.6
	University degree : > bacc.	51.8	40.4
WAGES in 1995	< 10 000	17.5	19.6
	10 000 to less than 20 000	29.7	25.8
	20 000 to less than 30 000	37.0	23.5
	30 000 to less than 40 000	42.4	30.5
	40 000 to less than 50 000	32.0	30.3
	50 000+	31.6	32.7
INDUSTRY in 1996	agriculture fishing, trapping	6.0	23.1
	forestry and mining	22.1	31.7
	construction	25.8	26.0
	manufacturing	27.1	37.1
	distributive services	29.0	22.6
	business services	45.3	30.5
	consumer services	27.2	19.9
	public services	27.2	26.2
	not applicable	12.8	14.2

Source : Census 1996

Table 51 : PROPENSITY TO MOVE BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

		% OF MOVERS	
		FROM RURAL AREA	FROM URBAN AREA
SEX	Women	16.5	21.7
	Men	15.9	17.5
AGE IN 1996	20-24	20.1	15.8
	25-29	17.9	26.0
	30-34	11.2	17.4
HIGHEST	Secondary or less	10.8	15.3
DEGREE in 1996	Trade certificate	18.1	17.1
	Post-secondary, < bacc.	18.1	19.2
	University degree : bacc.	39.7	30.7
	University degree : > bacc.	42.9	39.8
WAGES in 1995	< 10 000	15.1	18.9
	10 000 to less than 20 000	13.4	16.8
	20 000 to less than 30 000	18.0	18.9
	30 000 to less than 40 000	20.9	28.9
	40 000 to less than 50 000	30.6	25.5
	50 000+	42.1	33.1
INDUSTRY in 1996	agriculture fishing, trapping	3.2	24.3
	forestry and mining	19.9	25.0
	construction	15.5	10.5
	manufacturing	11.7	16.0
	distributive services	14.7	19.9
	business services	39.0	31.2
	consumer services	18.5	17.5
	public services	26.5	22.6
	not applicable	21.7	17.1

Source : Census 1996

Table 51 : PROPENSITY TO MOVE BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

NOVA SCOTIA

		% OF MOVERS	
		FROM RURAL AREA	FROM URBAN AREA
SEX	Women	19.6	22.1
	Men	18.2	21.6
AGE IN 1996	20-24	21.9	17.7
	25-29	22.6	27.3
	30-34	12.8	20.3
HIGHEST DEGREE in 1996	Secondary or less	14.5	16.2
	Trada certificate	14.6	19.2
	Post-secondary, < bacc.	21.4	23.4
	University degree : bacc.	42.6	32.4
	University degree : > bacc.	44.2	41.1
WAGES in 1995	< 10 000	16.6	18.1
	10 000 to less than 20 000	19.1	20.8
	20 000 to less than 30 000	20.4	22.9
	30 000 to less than 40 000	27.9	29.8
	40 000 to less than 50 000	28.3	35.3
	50 000+	33.4	37.3
INDUSTRY in 1996	agriculture fishing, trapping	5.1	18.9
	forestry and mining	16.2	29.4
	construction	15.2	16.6
	manufacturing	12.3	25.2
	distributive services	21.5	19.4
	business services	40.8	27.6
	consumer services	20.6	19.5
	public services	26.2	27.1
	not applicable	13.7	16.1

Source : Census 1996

Table 51 : PROPENSITY TO MOVE BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

NEW BRUNSWICK

		% OF MOVERS	
		FROM RURAL AREA	FROM URBAN AREA
SEX	Women	18.5	21.0
	Men	16.9	20.9
AGE IN 1996	20-24	19.9	19.7
	25-29	19.9	27.3
	30-34	13.8	16.4
HIGHEST DEGREE in 1996	Secondary or less	13.8	15.0
	Trade certificate	18.1	19.8
	Post-secondary, < bacc.	20.9	22.5
	University degree : bacc.	34.7	34.3
	University degree : > bacc.	35.6	43.0
WAGES in 1995	< 10 000	15.6	18.9
	10 000 to less than 20 000	16.7	20.3
	20 000 to less than 30 000	18.3	21.5
	30 000 to less than 40 000	31.7	26.1
	40 000 to less than 50 000	26.5	26.7
	50 000+	23.1	31.5
INDUSTRY in 1996	agriculture fishing, trapping	5.7	26.5
	forestry and mining	7.1	28.4
	construction	11.4	15.3
	manufacturing	9.7	22.7
	distributive services	18.7	17.9
	business services	30.0	26.3
	consumer services	21.8	19.4
	public services	26.0	24.6
	not applicable	13.8	17.2

Source : Census 1996

Table 51 : PROPENSITY TO MOVE BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

QUÉBEC

		% OF MOVERS	
		FROM RURAL AREA	FROM URBAN AREA
SEX	Women	20.8	21.1
	Men	18.0	19.6
AGE IN 1996	20-24	24.4	17.0
	25-29	20.8	24.6
	30-34	14.3	19.3
HIGHEST DEGREE in 1996	Secondary or less	15.4	16.7
	Trade certificate	17.1	17.5
	Post-secondary, < bacc.	25.9	21.0
	University degree : bacc.	35.0	29.2
	University degree : > bacc.	41.5	31.1
WAGES in 1995	< 10 000	18.9	18.3
	10 000 to less than 20 000	18.7	19.3
	20 000 to less than 30 000	18.9	20.8
	30 000 to less than 40 000	22.7	25.6
	40 000 to less than 50 000	24.8	26.8
	50 000+	22.5	26.8
INDUSTRY in 1996	agriculture fishing, trapping	8.3	25.9
	forestry and mining	10.3	27.9
	construction	17.2	17.8
	manufacturing	16.5	20.1
	distributive services	21.6	21.1
	business services	28.7	23.6
	consumer services	22.0	18.2
	public services	24.4	24.8
	not applicable	16.5	16.6

Source : Census 1996

Table 51: PROPENSITY TO MOVE BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

ONTARIO

		% OF MOVERS	
		FROM RURAL AREA	FROM URBAN AREA
SEX	Women	25.5	15.2
	Men	23.1	14.6
AGE IN 1996	20-24	27.2	12.2
	25-29	27.2	18.4
	30-34	19.6	13.9
HIGHEST DEGREE in 1996	Secondary or less	21.1	11.6
	Trade certificate	22.1	15.0
	Post-secondary, < bacc.	27.7	15.1
	University degree : bacc.	40.3	21.4
	University degree : > bacc.	40.7	26.7
WAGES in 1995	< 10 000	23.5	14.7
	10 000 to less than 20 000	24.1	15.2
	20 000 to less than 30 000	23.6	13.7
	30 000 to less than 40 000	27.2	15.1
	40 000 to less than 50 000	26.8	16.5
	50 000+	25.8	16.2
INDUSTRY in 1996	agriculture fishing, trapping	11.1	21.0
	forestry and mining	15.8	29.8
	construction	19.0	13.0
	manufacturing	20.8	13.0
	distributive services	22.7	14.0
	business services	38.1	15.2
	consumer services	26.6	14.0
	public services	28.5	19.2
	not applicable	23.5	13.0

Source : Census 1996

Table 51 : PROPENSITY TO MOVE BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

MANITOBA

		% OF MOVERS FROM RURAL AREA	% OF MOVERS FROM URBAN AREA
SEX	Women	26.4	20.4
	Men	21.6	19.0
AGE IN 1996	20-24	30.7	16.1
	25-29	22.2	22.9
	30-34	18.3	19.8
HIGHEST DEGREE in 1996	Secondary or less	19.8	16.5
	Trade certificate	26.7	20.4
	Post-secondary, < bacc.	30.4	22.1
	University degree : bacc.	44.1	25.3
	University degree : > bacc.	52.1	31.5
WAGES in 1995	< 10 000	22.6	19.0
	10 000 to less than 20 000	24.3	19.2
	20 000 to less than 30 000	23.0	17.3
	30 000 to less than 40 000	29.8	21.2
	40 000 to less than 50 000	31.2	25.6
	50 000+	31.9	32.0
INDUSTRY in 1996	agriculture fishing, trapping	8.1	34.0
	forestry and mining	24.3	38.3
	construction	18.7	22.2
	manufacturing	21.9	15.0
	distributive services	27.5	17.5
	business services	37.2	20.5
	consumer services	29.9	17.8
	public services	25.7	23.7
	not applicable	19.8	19.8

Source : Census 1996

Table 51 : PROPENSITY TO MOVE BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

SASKATCHEWAN

		% OF MOVERS	
		FROM RURAL AREA	FROM URBAN AREA
SEX	Women	31.3	29.1
	Men	26.6	27.6
AGE IN 1996	20-24	39.6	27.2
	25-29	26.7	34.0
	30-34	18.6	24.5
HIGHEST DEGREE in 1996	Secondary or less	24.4	22.4
	Trade certificate	28.6	27.0
	Post-secondary, < bacc.	35.3	32.4
	University degree : bacc.	50.0	41.4
	University degree : > bacc.	53.1	55.0
WAGES in 1995	< 10 000	25.6	27.8
	10 000 to less than 20 000	32.4	26.5
	20 000 to less than 30 000	32.2	26.6
	30 000 to less than 40 000	34.3	30.4
	40 000 to less than 50 000	32.7	33.0
	50 000+	33.7	41.5
INDUSTRY in 1996	agriculture fishing, trapping	8.3	41.2
	forestry and mining	22.3	41.1
	construction	30.2	26.7
	manufacturing	35.7	24.9
	distributive services	31.4	25.6
	business services	45.3	30.7
	consumer services	37.1	26.3
	public services	31.4	31.8
	not applicable	22.6	25.8

Source : Census 1996

Table 51 : PROPENSITY TO MOVE BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

ALBERTA

		% OF MOVERS	
		FROM RURAL AREA	FROM URBAN AREA
SEX	Women	30.1	22.8
	Men	27.5	21.6
AGE IN 1996	20-24	34.7	19.6
	25-29	31.0	25.8
	30-34	22.4	21.0
HIGHEST DEGREE in 1996	Secondary or less	25.5	19.4
	Trade certificate	26.2	23.5
	Post-secondary, < bacc.	36.8	23.6
	University degree : bacc.	45.1	27.7
	University degree : > bacc.	50.8	34.1
WAGES in 1995	< 10 000	29.1	23.3
	10 000 to less than 20 000	30.5	21.2
	20 000 to less than 30 000	30.5	19.8
	30 000 to less than 40 000	27.3	22.0
	40 000 to less than 50 000	25.8	23.2
	50 000+	24.8	24.1
INDUSTRY in 1996	agriculture fishing, trapping	11.1	34.4
	forestry and mining	23.4	25.4
	construction	25.6	20.4
	manufacturing	28.2	19.3
	distributive services	29.1	19.2
	business services	41.5	20.0
	consumer services	36.1	21.2
	public services	29.8	26.1
	not applicable	27.3	25.7

Source : Census 1996

Table 51 : PROPENSITY TO MOVE BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

		% OF MOVERS	
		FROM RURAL AREA	FROM URBAN AREA
SEX	Women	28.9	16.0
	Men	26.7	15.4
AGE IN 1996	20-24	33.2	13.7
	25-29	28.3	17.8
	30-34	22.8	15.4
HIGHEST DEGREE in 1996	Secondary or less	24.6	14.0
	Trade certificate	26.2	16.4
	Post-secondary, < bacc.	33.6	16.3
	University degree : bacc.	45.5	19.9
	University degree : > bacc.	51.2	23.3
WAGES in 1995	< 10 000	27.6	17.1
	10 000 to less than 20 000	30.5	16.1
	20 000 to less than 30 000	29.2	13.8
	30 000 to less than 40 000	28.0	13.3
	40 000 to less than 50 000	23.9	14.7
	50 000+	22.5	15.9
INDUSTRY in 1996	agriculture fishing, trapping	17.4	18.9
	forestry and mining	19.3	28.9
	construction	24.4	14.6
	manufacturing	21.9	14.1
	distributive services	30.2	13.4
	business services	39.0	13.9
	consumer services	31.6	28.7
	public services	31.0	19.1
	not applicable	25.9	16.2

Source : Census 1996

Table 52 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MOVERS AND STAYERS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

CANADA

	MOVERS		STAYERS		ALL
	from rural area	from urban area	in rural area	in urban area	
SEX					
women	52.1	51.9	48.5	50.3	50.4
men	47.9	48.1	51.5	49.7	49.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AGE IN 1996					
20-24	41.4	24.3	31.9	29.6	29.7
25-29	30.1	39.0	27.8	30.9	31.6
30-34	28.5	36.7	40.3	39.5	38.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HIGHEST DIPLOMA					
high school or less	49.5	39.5	61.4	50.8	50.7
trade certificate	13.3	10.2	14.8	10.4	11.2
below bachelor's degree	23.3	23.1	17.8	22.0	21.6
bachelor's degree	11.7	20.5	5.2	13.3	13.0
above bachelor's degree	2.2	6.7	0.9	3.5	3.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WAGE CLASS					
< 10 000	48.4	42.1	52.9	43.5	45.0
10 000 - 20 000	19.8	18.1	19.2	18.2	18.4
20 000 - 30 000	13.9	15.0	13.3	16.0	15.4
30 000 - 40 000	9.6	12.2	7.6	11.4	10.9
40 000 - 50 000	4.6	6.8	3.8	5.9	5.7
50 000+	3.6	5.7	3.1	4.9	4.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1
INDUSTRY					
agriculture fishing, trapping	2.7	1.6	8.2	1.1	2.3
forestry and mining	3.1	1.7	4.3	0.9	1.7
construction	5.3	4.4	6.3	5.1	5.2
manufacturing	11.3	10.7	14.2	12.1	12.2
distributive services	9.3	9.9	8.5	10.6	10.1
business services	8.3	12.4	4.3	11.9	10.7
consumer services	28.7	26.2	23.4	28.7	27.5
public services	19.4	22.0	15.5	16.8	17.5
not applicable	11.9	11.1	15.1	12.8	12.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1

Source : Census 1996

Table 52 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MOVERS AND STAYERS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

NEWFOUNDLAND

	MOVERS		STAYERS		ALL
	from rural area	from urban area	in rural area	in urban area	
SEX					
women	49.0	51.8	49.4	51.6	50.4
men	51.0	48.2	50.6	48.4	49.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AGE IN 1996					
20-24	49.2	28.6	34.8	33.4	35.5
25-29	30.6	43.2	29.5	31.3	31.7
30-34	20.2	28.2	35.7	35.3	32.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1
HIGHEST DIPLOMA					
high school or less	50.0	33.3	61.3	48.2	52.4
trade certificate	20.8	15.6	21.0	17.8	19.3
below bachelor's degree	18.6	22.1	12.9	18.3	16.5
bachelor's degree	9.1	22.9	4.4	13.1	9.9
above bachelor's degree	1.4	6.1	0.4	2.7	1.9
	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.0
WAGE CLASS					
< 10 000	51.6	42.5	71.8	52.6	59.5
10 000 - 20 000	20.6	20.7	14.4	18.0	17.1
20 000 - 30 000	13.3	14.7	6.7	14.5	11.1
30 000 - 40 000	9.0	11.8	3.6	8.1	6.7
40 000 - 50 000	3.3	5.6	2.1	3.9	3.3
50 000+	2.1	4.8	1.4	3.0	2.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1
INDUSTRY					
agriculture fishing, trapping	1.6	1.1	7.2	1.2	3.8
forestry and mining	2.9	2.4	3.0	1.6	2.4
construction	7.8	5.4	6.6	4.6	6.0
manufacturing	12.4	9.1	9.9	4.7	8.3
distributive services	9.0	9.2	6.5	9.5	8.2
business services	6.5	10.0	2.3	6.9	5.3
consumer services	27.2	24.7	21.6	29.9	25.5
public services	18.7	28.8	14.8	24.6	20.1
not applicable	14.0	9.3	28.2	17.0	20.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1

Source : Census 1996

Table 52 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MOVERS AND STAYERS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

	MOVERS		STAYERS		ALL
	from rural area	from urban area	in rural area	in urban area	
SEX					
women	49.5	56.6	48.4	50.0	50.1
men	50.5	43.4	51.6	50.0	49.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AGE IN 1996					
20-24	42.0	25.3	32.1	33.2	32.5
25-29	32.7	42.8	28.9	29.9	31.2
30-34	25.4	31.9	38.9	37.0	36.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HIGHEST DIPLOMA					
high school or less	39.7	35.3	63.1	48.1	51.6
trade certificate	15.5	12.9	13.5	15.4	14.4
below bachelor's degree	17.8	18.8	15.5	19.5	17.9
bachelor's degree	24.0	26.9	7.0	14.9	14.0
above bachelor's degree	-	6.0	-	2.2	2.2
	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1
WAGE CLASS					
< 10 000	49.4	44.9	53.8	47.2	49.5
10 000 - 20 000	18.7	20.7	23.4	25.2	23.6
20 000 - 30 000	16.6	15.1	14.6	15.9	15.4
30 000 - 40 000	7.6	12.5	5.6	7.5	7.4
40 000 - 50 000	-	-	1.6	2.8	2.6
50 000+	-	-	-	1.4	1.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1
INDUSTRY					
agriculture fishing, trapping	-	5.4	23.4	4.1	11.3
forestry and mining	-	-	1.8	-	1.1
construction	-	-	7.4	7.6	7.0
manufacturing	10.1	6.4	14.8	8.2	10.5
distributive services	8.5	9.0	9.5	8.8	9.1
business services	9.9	11.8	3.0	6.4	6.0
consumer services	25.5	28.2	21.6	32.5	27.5
public services	26.0	28.0	13.9	23.5	20.7
not applicable	6.8	7.1	4.7	8.5	6.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Census 1996

Table 52 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MOVERS AND STAYERS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

NOVA SCOTIA

	MOVERS		STAYERS		ALL
	from rural area	from urban area	in rural area	in urban area	
SEX					
women	51.1	52.0	48.8	51.1	50.6
men	48.9	48.0	51.2	48.9	49.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AGE IN 1996					
20-24	39.9	23.5	33.0	30.6	30.9
25-29	35.7	41.0	28.4	30.5	31.7
30-34	24.5	35.5	38.6	39.0	37.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HIGHEST DIPLOMA					
high school or less	39.7	33.4	54.5	48.3	47.4
trade certificate	14.1	12.8	19.3	15.0	15.8
below bachelor's degree	21.9	20.5	18.7	18.7	19.2
bachelor's degree	20.6	25.5	6.5	14.9	14.4
above bachelor's degree	3.7	7.8	1.1	3.1	3.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1
WAGE CLASS					
< 10 000	49.6	39.9	58.0	50.6	51.1
10 000 - 20 000	21.4	18.5	21.0	19.7	20.0
20 000 - 30 000	12.8	15.4	11.7	14.6	13.8
30 000 - 40 000	9.4	13.5	5.6	8.9	8.6
40 000 - 50 000	4.1	7.8	2.4	4.0	4.1
50 000+	2.7	4.8	1.3	2.2	2.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INDUSTRY					
agriculture fishing, trapping	2.0	1.5	8.6	1.7	3.7
forestry and mining	2.3	1.3	2.7	0.9	1.6
construction	4.8	3.6	6.2	5.0	5.1
manufacturing	9.0	8.2	14.9	6.8	9.5
distributive services	9.1	8.4	7.7	9.8	9.0
business services	10.0	11.7	3.4	8.6	7.6
consumer services	29.5	26.7	26.4	30.9	29.0
public services	23.2	28.2	15.2	21.2	20.6
not applicable	10.1	10.3	14.8	15.0	14.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1

Source : Census 1996

Table 52 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MOVERS AND STAYERS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

NEW BRUNSWICK

	MOVERS		STAYERS		ALL
	from rural area	from urban area	in rural area	in urban area	
SEX					
women	51.9	50.8	49.1	50.7	50.2
men	48.1	49.2	50.9	49.3	49.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AGE IN 1996					
20-24	37.8	30.2	32.8	32.6	32.8
25-29	34.1	41.5	29.6	29.3	31.1
30-34	28.1	28.3	37.7	38.1	36.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
HIGHEST DIPLOMA					
high school or less	47.0	36.5	63.0	54.6	55.3
trade certificate	12.2	9.7	11.9	10.3	11.0
below bachelor's degree	21.2	21.7	17.2	19.7	19.1
bachelor's degree	16.8	25.5	6.8	13.0	12.2
above bachelor's degree	2.8	6.7	1.1	2.3	2.4
	99.9	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.0
WAGE CLASS					
< 10 000	50.2	43.3	58.4	49.1	52.2
10 000 - 20 000	18.4	20.5	19.8	21.3	20.4
20 000 - 30 000	11.9	15.4	11.5	14.9	13.4
30 000 - 40 000	12.6	11.2	5.9	8.3	8.0
40 000 - 50 000	4.3	5.2	2.6	3.8	3.5
50 000+	2.6	4.4	1.9	2.5	2.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INDUSTRY					
agriculture fishing, trapping	1.9	1.6	6.7	1.2	3.5
forestry and mining	1.7	1.9	4.9	1.2	2.8
construction	3.8	4.0	6.3	5.9	5.7
manufacturing	7.8	9.2	15.6	8.3	11.2
distributive services	8.1	10.5	7.6	12.7	10.1
business services	8.1	11.4	4.1	8.5	7.0
consumer services	28.2	26.9	21.8	29.5	26.1
public services	29.2	24.5	17.9	19.9	20.4
not applicable	11.2	10.0	15.1	12.8	13.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1

Source : Census 1996

Table 52 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MOVERS AND STAYERS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

QUÉBEC

	MOVERS		STAYERS		ALL
	from rural area	from urban area	in rural area	in urban area	
SEX					
women	52.8	52.3	48.4	50.1	50.3
men	47.2	47.7	51.6	49.9	49.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1
AGE IN 1996					
20-24	40.6	24.0	30.2	29.9	29.4
25-29	30.1	38.5	27.5	30.2	31.1
30-34	29.3	37.5	42.3	40.0	39.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HIGHEST DIPLOMA					
high school or less	43.7	34.8	57.7	44.5	45.0
trade certificate	14.6	10.1	17.1	12.2	12.7
below bachelor's degree	28.5	27.8	19.6	26.8	25.8
bachelor's degree	11.1	20.9	5.0	13.0	12.9
above bachelor's degree	2.1	6.4	0.7	3.6	3.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0
WAGE CLASS					
< 10 000	50.5	41.9	52.2	47.8	47.7
10 000 - 20 000	19.8	17.8	20.8	19.1	19.2
20 000 - 30 000	14.4	16.1	14.9	15.7	15.6
30 000 - 40 000	9.0	12.9	7.3	9.6	9.7
40 000 - 50 000	3.8	6.3	2.7	4.4	4.4
50 000+	2.4	5.0	2.0	3.5	3.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INDUSTRY					
agriculture fishing, trapping	2.4	1.1	6.4	0.8	1.8
forestry and mining	1.6	0.7	3.4	0.5	1.0
construction	3.8	3.2	4.4	3.8	3.8
manufacturing	16.2	13.3	19.6	13.5	14.6
distributive services	8.9	10.3	7.7	9.8	9.5
business services	8.4	13.2	5.0	10.9	10.2
consumer services	27.8	24.6	23.6	28.2	26.8
public services	16.7	20.9	12.4	16.2	16.3
not applicable	14.3	12.8	17.4	16.4	15.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9

Source : Census 1996

Table 52 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MOVERS AND STAYERS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

ONTARIO

	MOVERS		STAYERS		ALL
	from rural area	from urban area	in rural area	in urban area	
SEX					
women	52.0	51.6	48.7	50.4	50.4
men	48.0	48.4	51.3	49.6	49.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AGE IN 1996					
20-24	37.8	23.1	32.5	29.2	29.0
25-29	31.1	40.1	26.7	31.0	31.8
30-34	31.1	36.8	40.8	39.8	39.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HIGHEST DIPLOMA					
high school or less	50.6	39.0	60.7	51.9	51.1
trade certificate	10.5	8.4	11.9	8.3	8.7
below bachelor's degree	24.6	21.8	20.6	21.4	21.5
bachelor's degree	11.3	21.9	5.4	14.1	14.2
above bachelor's degree	3.0	8.9	1.4	4.3	4.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1
WAGE CLASS					
< 10 000	45.7	41.4	47.7	42.0	42.6
10 000 - 20 000	18.0	16.9	18.2	16.4	16.7
20 000 - 30 000	14.5	14.6	15.1	16.1	15.8
30 000 - 40 000	11.6	12.8	10.0	12.6	12.4
40 000 - 50 000	5.8	7.7	5.0	6.8	6.7
50 000+	4.4	6.7	4.1	6.0	5.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1
INDUSTRY					
agriculture fishing, trapping	2.7	1.4	7.1	0.9	1.6
forestry and mining	1.2	0.8	2.0	0.3	0.6
construction	5.5	4.2	7.6	4.9	5.1
manufacturing	13.6	11.9	16.6	13.9	13.9
distributive services	8.7	9.7	9.4	10.4	10.1
business services	9.1	13.8	4.7	13.5	12.6
consumer services	27.4	25.6	24.3	27.5	27.0
public services	20.3	22.0	16.3	16.2	17.1
not applicable	11.5	10.6	11.9	12.4	12.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1

Source : Census 1996

Table 52 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MOVERS AND STAYERS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

MANITOBA

	MOVERS		STAYERS		ALL
	from rural area	from urban area	in rural area	in urban area	
SEX					
women	54.3	52.5	47.7	50.3	50.3
men	45.7	47.5	52.3	49.7	49.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AGE IN 1996					
20-24	47.1	23.8	33.6	30.6	31.4
25-29	26.3	38.2	29.1	31.7	31.6
30-34	26.5	38.0	37.4	37.8	36.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
HIGHEST DIPLOMA					
high school or less	55.6	44.5	71.1	55.5	57.4
trade certificate	11.8	10.3	10.1	9.9	10.1
below bachelor's degree	18.5	20.1	13.4	17.4	17.0
bachelor's degree	12.2	19.6	4.8	14.3	12.8
above bachelor's degree	2.0	5.5	0.6	2.9	2.7
	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WAGE CLASS					
< 10 000	50.9	40.6	54.9	42.5	45.5
10 000 - 20 000	21.9	21.3	21.5	22.0	21.8
20 000 - 30 000	12.4	15.1	13.1	17.9	16.1
30 000 - 40 000	7.9	11.4	5.9	10.4	9.4
40 000 - 50 000	4.0	6.2	2.8	4.4	4.3
50 000+	2.8	5.3	1.9	2.8	2.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INDUSTRY					
agriculture fishing, trapping	3.2	2.0	11.4	0.9	3.5
forestry and mining	2.4	1.4	2.4	0.6	1.2
construction	4.3	4.9	5.9	4.2	4.7
manufacturing	8.3	8.2	9.3	11.4	10.3
distributive services	11.9	10.7	9.9	12.4	11.6
business services	6.8	10.7	3.6	10.2	8.6
consumer services	27.3	25.6	20.1	29.1	26.5
public services	22.7	25.8	20.6	20.4	21.4
not applicable	13.2	10.7	16.8	10.7	12.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Census 1996

Table 52 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MOVERS AND STAYERS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

SASKATCHEWAN

	MOVERS		STAYERS		ALL
	from rural area	from urban area	in rural area	in urban area	
SEX					
women	52.5	53.2	46.7	51.3	50.6
men	47.5	46.8	53.3	48.7	49.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AGE IN 1996					
20-24	53.3	29.2	33.0	30.9	33.5
25-29	24.3	38.4	27.0	29.6	30.0
30-34	22.5	32.4	40.0	39.4	36.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HIGHEST DIPLOMA					
high school or less	51.6	41.6	64.7	57.3	55.8
trade certificate	14.5	11.3	14.7	12.2	12.9
below bachelor's degree	20.3	20.0	15.1	16.5	17.2
bachelor's degree	12.4	22.1	5.0	12.4	12.3
above bachelor's degree	1.2	5.0	0.4	1.6	1.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1
WAGE CLASS					
< 10 000	47.7	41.7	56.4	42.9	46.7
10 000 - 20 000	22.5	19.7	19.0	21.6	20.7
20 000 - 30 000	14.5	15.7	12.4	17.2	15.4
30 000 - 40 000	8.1	11.4	6.3	10.4	9.3
40 000 - 50 000	4.2	6.1	3.5	4.9	4.7
50 000+	3.0	5.4	2.4	3.0	3.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1
INDUSTRY					
agriculture fishing, trapping	3.9	3.5	17.5	2.0	6.5
forestry and mining	4.3	3.1	6.1	1.8	3.4
construction	5.5	4.5	5.2	4.9	5.0
manufacturing	7.6	6.6	5.6	7.9	7.0
distributive services	11.3	10.3	10.0	11.9	11.1
business services	8.1	9.9	4.0	8.9	7.7
consumer services	29.1	27.9	20.0	31.1	27.4
public services	20.1	25.1	17.8	21.3	20.9
not applicable	10.0	9.1	14.0	10.4	11.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1

Source : Census 1996

Table 52 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MOVERS AND STAYERS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

ALBERTA

	MOVERS		STAYERS		ALL
	from rural area	from urban area	in rural area	in urban area	
SEX					
women	51.8	51.8	48.0	50.1	50.2
men	48.2	48.2	52.0	49.9	49.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AGE IN 1996					
20-24	40.4	24.5	31.1	28.7	29.1
25-29	30.5	38.1	27.7	31.3	31.8
30-34	29.1	37.3	41.2	40.1	39.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HIGHEST DIPLOMA					
high school or less	54.0	45.9	64.3	54.4	54.4
trade certificate	12.9	12.1	14.8	11.2	12.0
below bachelor's degree	22.2	21.3	15.6	19.7	19.5
bachelor's degree	10.0	16.9	5.0	12.6	12.0
above bachelor's degree	1.0	3.9	0.4	2.2	2.1
	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.0
WAGE CLASS					
< 10 000	47.4	43.0	47.2	40.3	42.3
10 000 - 20 000	19.9	19.0	18.5	20.1	19.7
20 000 - 30 000	14.8	14.7	13.7	17.0	15.9
30 000 - 40 000	8.7	11.4	9.4	11.6	11.0
40 000 - 50 000	4.7	6.2	5.5	5.9	5.8
50 000+	4.5	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INDUSTRY					
agriculture fishing, trapping	3.6	2.1	11.8	1.1	3.1
forestry and mining	7.3	4.6	9.7	3.9	5.1
construction	6.3	5.9	7.5	6.6	6.6
manufacturing	6.6	7.3	6.8	8.7	8.0
distributive services	10.1	10.4	10.0	12.5	11.6
business services	8.2	10.2	4.7	11.6	10.1
consumer services	31.5	29.1	22.8	30.9	29.4
public services	16.7	20.3	16.1	16.4	17.0
not applicable	9.7	10.0	10.5	8.3	9.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9

Source : Census 1996

Table 52 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MOVERS AND STAYERS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

	MOVERS		STAYERS		ALL
	from rural area	from urban area	in rural area	in urban area	
SEX					
women	52.1	51.5	49.2	50.2	50.4
men	47.9	48.5	50.8	49.8	49.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
AGE IN 1996					
20-24	40.0	25.1	30.9	29.3	29.3
25-29	28.0	37.0	27.3	31.9	32.0
30-34	32.1	38.0	41.8	38.8	38.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HIGHEST DIPLOMA					
high school or less	55.5	47.2	65.6	54.2	54.3
trade certificate	12.7	12.3	13.7	11.7	12.0
below bachelor's degree	20.9	21.1	15.9	20.2	20.0
bachelor's degree	8.8	15.1	4.1	11.4	11.1
above bachelor's degree	2.1	4.3	0.8	2.6	2.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1
WAGE CLASS					
< 10 000	47.5	44.7	47.9	40.4	42.0
10 000 - 20 000	20.3	19.1	17.8	18.6	18.6
20 000 - 30 000	12.6	13.6	11.8	15.8	15.0
30 000 - 40 000	8.6	10.4	8.5	12.6	11.8
40 000 - 50 000	5.7	6.5	7.0	7.1	6.9
50 000+	5.3	5.7	7.0	5.6	5.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INDUSTRY					
agriculture fishing, trapping	2.3	2.0	4.3	1.6	2.0
forestry and mining	6.5	3.4	10.6	1.5	2.8
construction	6.3	6.6	7.6	7.2	7.1
manufacturing	8.4	8.0	11.5	9.1	9.2
distributive services	8.3	9.2	7.4	11.1	10.4
business services	7.2	10.1	4.3	11.7	10.6
consumer services	33.3	28.7	27.7	30.5	30.1
public services	16.0	20.6	13.7	16.2	16.6
not applicable	11.7	11.4	12.9	11.0	11.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Census 1996

Table 53 : Median growth in annual wages and salaries, 1993-97.

Age in 1993			15-19		20-24		25-29	
			% change	change	% change	change	% change	change
I. Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics								
CANADA	rural	movers	271.9	$ 6,994	108.0	$ 8,757	21.3	$ 6,588
	rural	stayers	159.9	$ 4,555	52.7	$ 5,468	17.0	$ 3,196
	urban	movers	194.7	$ 6,491	83.3	$ 7,078	32.5	$ 7,879
	urban	stayers	210.6	$ 5,916	63.7	$ 7,057	20.1	$ 4,386
II. T-1 tax file								
CANADA	rural	movers	210.6	$ 7,716	108.4	$ 9,012	22.5	$ 4,367
	rural	stayers	162.2	$ 5,966	50.9	$ 4,969	16.4	$ 2,882
	urban	movers	161.1	$ 6,314	92.5	$ 8,362	22.8	$ 4,795
	urban	stayers	157.1	$ 5,955	65.9	$ 6,824	19.0	$ 4,213
NFLD	rural	movers	498.2	$ 9,946	245.2	$ 11,012	57.5	$ 5,668
	rural	stayers	163.2	$ 3,001	61.8	$ 2,903	17.4	$ 1,704
	urban	movers	256.6	$ 7,314	158.5	$ 9,427	37.2	$ 5,648
	urban	stayers	127.6	$ 3,452	55.1	$ 4,081	13.2	$ 2,469
PEI	rural	movers	221.8	$ 7,311	118.2	$ 8,518	35.0	$ 3,926
	rural	stayers	133.7	$ 4,059	46.3	$ 3,186	25.8	$ 2,384
	urban	movers	184.0	$ 7,145	104.2	$ 6,977	28.8	$ 4,008
	urban	stayers	120.6	$ 4,183	58.7	$ 4,334	17.0	$ 2,645
NS	rural	movers	266.3	$ 7,280	137.8	$ 8,768	23.7	$ 4,576
	rural	stayers	177.3	$ 4,903	51.9	$ 3,743	13.9	$ 2,011
	urban	movers	223.6	$ 6,933	114.8	$ 9,191	22.1	$ 4,590
	urban	stayers	159.3	$ 5,035	56.4	$ 4,836	13.5	$ 2,579
NB	rural	movers	249.7	$ 7,646	120.6	$ 8,352	17.6	$ 3,460
	rural	stayers	160.7	$ 4,648	54.3	$ 3,960	19.5	$ 2,579
	urban	movers	199.9	$ 6,625	121.9	$ 8,127	24.5	$ 4,694
	urban	stayers	146.5	$ 4,574	52.0	$ 4,642	15.6	$ 2,894
QUE	rural	movers	210.0	$ 7,252	100.6	$ 8,150	21.9	$ 3,915
	rural	stayers	160.3	$ 5,900	44.6	$ 4,581	15.3	$ 2,621
	urban	movers	155.1	$ 6,172	86.6	$ 7,978	22.1	$ 4,559
	urban	stayers	146.1	$ 5,478	57.6	$ 5,696	16.5	$ 3,436
ONT	rural	movers	182.2	$ 7,017	114.6	$ 10,138	19.6	$ 4,500
	rural	stayers	149.4	$ 5,651	59.5	$ 6,408	15.1	$ 3,391
	urban	movers	157.4	$ 5,797	114.5	$ 9,732	23.3	$ 5,352
	urban	stayers	158.3	$ 5,818	80.3	$ 8,060	19.9	$ 4,750
MAN	rural	movers	213.2	$ 7,992	95.1	$ 8,591	17.8	$ 3,955
	rural	stayers	171.5	$ 7,205	45.1	$ 4,971	16.4	$ 3,142
	urban	movers	180.4	$ 7,108	78.5	$ 7,400	22.3	$ 4,674
	urban	stayers	168.8	$ 6,217	58.4	$ 5,916	18.6	$ 3,828

Table 53 : Median growth in annual wages and salaries, 1993-97.

Age in 1993			15-19		20-24		25-29	
			% change	change	% change	change	% change	change
SASK	rural	movers	269.8	$ 10,619	130.4	$ 11,422	33.7	$ 6,314
	rural	stayers	192.9	$ 8,401	59.5	$ 6,175	21.1	$ 3,758
	urban	movers	181.5	$ 7,332	101.4	$ 9,088	30.8	$ 6,003
	urban	stayers	166.1	$ 6,795	58.3	$ 6,170	20.6	$ 4,253
ALTA	rural	movers	191.2	$ 8,719	73.9	$ 8,161	24.3	$ 4,830
	rural	stayers	195.8	$ 9,285	53.1	$ 6,846	19.7	$ 4,193
	urban	movers	164.8	$ 7,091	77.7	$ 7,901	24.6	$ 4,841
	urban	stayers	185.6	$ 7,375	64.9	$ 7,190	22.4	$ 4,786
BC	rural	movers	151.4	$ 6,548	66.6	$ 6,722	20.5	$ 4,070
	rural	stayers	143.6	$ 6,530	39.4	$ 5,147	17.3	$ 3,793
	urban	movers	141.9	$ 6,333	56.9	$ 5,919	18.9	$ 3,884
	urban	stayers	152.6	$ 7,010	52.2	$ 6,807	20.9	$ 4,844
YUKON	rural	movers	116.8	$ 7,399	13.7	$ 786	35.8	$ 5,052
	rural	stayers	178.4	$ 6,592	34.7	$ 2,763	9.2	$ 1,784
	urban	movers	145.8	$ 5,994	32.7	$ 3,554	-0.1	$ (0)
	urban	stayers	120.2	$ 5,275	50.4	$ 6,695	16.0	$ 4,349
NWT	rural	movers	106.1	$ 5,195	25.7	$ 3,231	-9.6	$ (2,310)
	rural	stayers	179.8	$ 5,579	44.3	$ 3,231	18.8	$ 2,436
	urban	movers	92.2	$ 4,426	14.6	$ 1,721	-8.2	$ (2,244)
	urban	stayers	166.5	$ 7,542	45.1	$ 9,152	13.5	$ 4,994

Source : T1 tax file and Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics of 1993-1997.

Table 54 : Median growth in annual wages and salaries, permanent stayers, returners and non-returners, 1987-97.

Age in 1987			15-19		20-24		25-29	
			% change	change $	% change	change $	% change	change $
CANADA	rural	stayers	297.0	12,997	53.1	6,397	26.5	4,653
	rural	returners	314.2	13,037	74.3	7,707	26.4	4,247
	rural	non-returners	495.0	19,233	123.7	13,429	37.5	7,050
	urban	stayers	385.4	18,506	78.7	11,471	30.6	7,148
	urban	returners	337.1	15,493	85.6	10,742	32.5	6,631
	urban	non-returners	412.2	18,687	105.7	13,294	33.7	7,290
NFLD	rural	stayers	279.9	6,459	42.3	2,684	15.7	1,547
	rural	returners	304.1	7,091	94.3	4,995	16.8	1,521
	rural	non-returners	780.4	18,850	218.3	13,799	63.7	7,209
	urban	stayers	362.4	13,219	71.4	7,944	20.9	3,987
	urban	returners	332.2	10,128	91.0	7,690	24.5	4,245
	urban	non-returners	571.8	19,794	206.9	16,283	42.6	7,249
PEI	rural	stayers	201.9	8,146	60.3	4,185	37.7	3,687
	rural	returners	278.3	11,065	105.9	7,778	45.2	4,602
	rural	non-returners	454.5	16,033	155.4	11,990	59.5	6,660
	urban	stayers	293.6	11,869	75.4	7,511	24.9	4,388
	urban	returners	311.5	8,669	80.4	6,669	34.9	4,598
	urban	non-returners	493.1	18,055	119.8	13,157	28.5	5,865
NS	rural	stayers	316.1	9,992	46.6	4,725	16.7	2,748
	rural	returners	363.1	10,949	76.3	6,171	16.9	2,685
	rural	non-returners	674.2	18,916	162.1	13,991	33.5	6,398
	urban	stayers	388.7	13,920	68.2	8,108	21.3	4,337
	urban	returners	361.9	11,670	80.1	8,251	24.1	4,535
	urban	non-returners	585.9	20,205	140.2	14,405	33.8	6,903
NB	rural	stayers	301.8	9,663	65.9	5,589	33.8	3,780
	rural	returners	399.1	11,280	94.0	7,008	32.0	3,827
	rural	non-returners	631.4	19,078	148.4	13,953	32.7	5,939
	urban	stayers	399.1	14,170	68.0	8,092	24.9	4,779
	urban	returners	382.6	11,788	91.8	8,105	27.9	4,540
	urban	non-returners	548.4	19,339	161.7	14,888	41.0	7,491
QUÉ	rural	stayers	250.6	12,033	47.3	5,906	24.0	4,104
	rural	returners	248.3	11,381	62.7	6,841	22.5	3,502
	rural	non-returners	470.2	17,457	115.8	12,038	35.3	6,169
	urban	stayers	334.1	15,474	65.9	9,175	25.5	5,611
	urban	returners	285.3	12,978	71.9	8,633	25.8	4,876
	urban	non-returners	379.3	17,367	95.8	12,386	33.0	6,981
ONT	rural	stayers	351.7	16,884	56.5	8,730	27.1	6,140
	rural	returners	357.1	15,716	73.1	9,401	25.9	5,038
	rural	non-returners	475.8	20,400	116.9	14,684	34.7	7,311
	urban	stayers	408.5	20,323	84.7	13,226	34.4	8,521
	urban	returners	359.3	17,003	86.4	11,979	34.6	7,679
	urban	non-returners	434.3	19,910	106.6	14,272	31.8	7,466

Table 54 : Median growth in annual wages and salaries, permanent stayers, returners and non-returners, 1987-97.

MAN	rural	stayers	239.3	12,083	46.3	6,240	27.2	4,993
	rural	returners	270.6	10,637	65.1	6,314	29.7	3,970
	rural	non-returners	434.3	18,122	106.3	11,972	36.8	6,499
	urban	stayers	317.2	15,326	65.6	9,033	25.6	5,542
	urban	returners	294.5	12,819	76.9	8,412	27.6	4,633
	urban	non-returners	367.4	17,011	93.2	11,472	34.9	7,040
SASK	rural	stayers	308.6	14,566	55.2	7,037	31.1	5,727
	rural	returners	310.0	14,230	85.5	8,862	34.5	5,418
	rural	non-returners	522.7	21,888	141.3	15,786	48.7	9,299
	urban	stayers	300.2	15,547	57.5	9,020	23.1	5,500
	urban	returners	273.3	12,561	77.3	8,459	32.2	5,792
	urban	non-returners	388.0	19,202	118.8	14,344	41.5	8,510
ALT	rural	stayers	309.5	17,531	63.8	9,248	35.4	7,665
	rural	returners	339.8	16,123	93.6	10,204	39.6	6,751
	rural	non-returners	418.3	19,544	103.9	13,089	42.2	8,637
	urban	stayers	375.0	19,223	81.2	11,978	31.6	7,680
	urban	returners	311.8	15,765	92.8	10,877	36.1	6,978
	urban	non-returners	358.2	18,188	100.4	12,757	35.8	7,509
BC	rural	stayers	335.6	18,071	62.3	9,635	32.7	7,502
	rural	returners	316.5	14,488	85.9	8,956	31.4	5,946
	rural	non-returners	453.1	20,052	125.0	13,439	36.9	7,375
	urban	stayers	442.3	22,295	102.7	14,393	38.9	9,121
	urban	returners	379.3	18,190	109.1	13,177	40.6	8,297
	urban	non-returners	397.7	19,026	113.5	13,193	37.2	7,551
YUK	rural	stayers	106.7	6,536	12.2	716	18.5	3,222
	rural	returners	-	-	26.3	2,229	-	-
	rural	non-returners	247.9	11,153	36.5	7,719	8.3	2,969
	urban	stayers	256.4	16,761	64.0	12,923	29.0	8,414
	urban	returners	256.1	14,016	81.5	9,690	35.8	7,156
	urban	non-returners	267.0	16,134	46.0	7,271	13.6	3,113
NWT	rural	stayers	276.1	10,503	94.3	6,804	40.5	6,303
	rural	returners	325.5	11,362	82.2	8,995	18.9	3,619
	rural	non-returners	253.2	14,048	21.0	3,590	-0.3	-110
	urban	stayers	406.2	30,120	76.4	18,153	29.7	11,471
	urban	returners	379.6	23,747	50.4	11,326	37.5	8,699
	urban	non-returners	243.4	14,242	14.0	3,603	0.0	-196

Source : T1 tax file.

10. Appendix Tables

Appendix Table 1 : Percentage of rural youth in population aged 15-29, by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		
NEWFOUNDLAND		
1010	Avalon Peninsula	28.7%
1020	South Coast - Burin Peninsula	100.0%
1030	West Coast - Northern Peninsula	67.3%
1040	Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	74.7%
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND		
1110	Prince Edward Island	43.8%
NOVA SCOTIA		
1210	Cape Breton	25.6%
1220	North Shore	48.4%
1230	Annapolis Valley	78.3%
1240	Southern	100.0%
1250	Halifax	2.4%
NEW BRUNSWICK		
1310	Campbellton - Miramichi	79.2%
1320	Moncton - Richibucto	34.9%
1330	Saint John - St. Stephen	26.5%
1340	Fredericton - Oromocto	32.0%
1350	Edmunston - Woodstock	74.1%
QUEBEC		
2410	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	97.0%
2415	Bas-Saint-Laurent	55.5%
2420	Québec	11.8%
2425	Chaudière - Appalaches	51.3%
2430	Estrie	35.3%
2435	Montérégie	18.4%
2440	Montréal	0.0%
2445	Laval	0.0%
2450	Lanaudière	32.5%
2455	Laurentides	27.1%
2460	Outaouais	16.3%
2465	Abitibi - Témiscamingue	52.8%
2470	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	31.9%
2475	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	28.3%
2480	Côte-Nord	42.3%
2490	Nord-du-Québec	100.0%
ONTARIO		
3510	Ottawa	13.5%
3515	Kingston - Pembroke	36.3%
3520	Muskoka - Kawarthas	49.3%
3530	Toronto	0.6%
3540	Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	16.9%
3550	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	8.7%
3560	London	18.0%
3570	Windsor - Sarnia	18.2%
3580	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	77.8%
3590	Northeast	31.3%

Appendix Table 1 : Percentage of rural youth in population aged 15-29, by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		
3595	Northwest	42.9%
MANITOBA		
4610	Southeast	70.0%
4620	South Central	100.0%
4630	Southwest	53.8%
4640	North Central	52.9%
4650	Winnipeg	0.0%
4660	Interlake	74.2%
4670	Parklands	100.0%
4680	North	82.3%
SASKATCHEWAN		
4710	Regina - Moose Mountain	22.2%
4720	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	48.2%
4730	Saskatoon - Biggar	16.7%
4740	Yorkton - Melville	79.1%
4750	Prince Albert	64.5%
4760	Northern	100.0%
ALBERTA		
4810	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	44.2%
4820	Drumheller - Stettler - Wainwright	100.0%
4830	Calgary	5.6%
4840	Athabasca - Jasper - Banff	100.0%
4850	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	54.1%
4860	Edmonton	2.7%
4870	Grande Prairie - Peace River	76.1%
4880	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	38.2%
BRITISH COLUMBIA		
5910	Vancouver Island and Coast	14.5%
5920	Lower Mainland - Southwest	3.1%
5930	Thompson - Okanagan	26.3%
5940	Kootenay	85.1%
5950	Cariboo	14.6%
5960	North Coast	27.9%
5970	Nechako	100.0%
5980	Northeast	53.1%
YUKON		
6010	Yukon Territory	26.9%
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES		
6110	Northwest Territories	73.8%

Table reads as follows : "Of all individuals aged 15-29 living in a given economic region, what percentage live in rural areas ?"

Source : Census 1996.

Appendix Table 2 : Share of individuals aged 15-29 in the population aged 15 and over, by geographical unit, 1996.

Province	Economic region	Rural vs urban	Share	Size of population aged 15 and over
NFLD	Avalon Peninsula	r	27.7%	61,245
	Avalon Peninsula	u	30.7%	137,168
	South Coast-Burin Peninsula	r	30.4%	40,021
	West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	r	29.7%	63,620
	West Coast-Northern Peninsula-Labrador	u	29.7%	30,941
	Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	r	28.0%	77,144
	Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay	u	28.3%	25,860
PEI	PEI	r	26.3%	46,669
	PEI	u	28.1%	56,095
NS	Cape Breton	r	25.7%	31,768
	Cape Breton	u	25.6%	92,591
	North Shore	r	24.7%	62,751
	North Shore	u	25.5%	64,564
	Annapolis Valley	r	24.4%	74,825
	Annapolis Valley	u	25.5%	19,841
	Southern	r	23.1%	100,257
	Halifax	r	21.2%	8,390
	Halifax	u	27.6%	261,667
NB	Campbellton-Miramichi	r	27.4%	110,581
	Campbellton-Miramichi	u	25.4%	31,403
	Moncton-Richibucto	r	24.9%	52,300
	Moncton-Richibucto	u	26.9%	90,180
	Saint John-St.Stephen	r	25.9%	36,266
	Saint John-St.Stephen	u	26.7%	97,495
	Fredericton-Oromocto	r	25.9%	33,644
	Fredericton-Oromocto	u	28.9%	63,816
	Edmundston-Woodstock	r	27.2%	48,616
	Edmundston-Woodstock	u	25.3%	18,211
QUE	Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	r	23.7%	81,883
	Gaspésie - Iles-de-la-Madeleine	u	28.3%	2,129
	Bas-Saint-Laurent	r	23.9%	92,513
	Bas-Saint-Laurent	u	25.4%	69,684
	Québec	r	22.1%	68,494
	Québec	u	25.7%	443,441
	Chaudière-Appalaches	r	25.2%	155,463
	Chaudière-Appalaches	u	26.5%	140,081
	Estrie	r	23.5%	84,958
	Estrie	u	27.8%	131,822
	Montérégie	r	23.5%	190,474
	Montérégie	u	25.1%	788,960
	Montréal	u	25.6%	1,446,296
	Laval	u	24.3%	261,499
	Lanaudière	r	21.4%	102,425
	Lanaudière	u	24.8%	183,559
	Laurentides	r	20.0%	106,459
	Laurentides	u	25.5%	225,176
	Outaouais	r	21.2%	47,115
	Outaouais	u	26.8%	191,353
	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	r	27.1%	62,456
	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	u	27.3%	55,424
	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	r	23.7%	121,685
	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	u	24.4%	253,109

Appendix Table 2 : Share of individuals aged 15-29 in the population aged 15 and over, by geographical unit, 1996.

Province	Economic region	Rural vs urban	Share	Size of population aged 15 and over
	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	r	27.0%	61,362
	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	u	25.9%	162,184
	Côte-Nord	r	28.3%	33,489
	Côte-Nord	u	27.5%	47,099
	Nord-du-Québec	r	38.3%	26,338
ONT	Ottawa	r	21.9%	129,252
	Ottawa	u	26.0%	698,062
	Kingston - Pembroke	r	22.4%	125,968
	Kingston - Pembroke	u	25.3%	195,319
	Muskoka - Kawarthas	r	19.4%	142,831
	Muskoka - Kawarthas	u	23.2%	122,157
	Toronto	r	22.5%	23,359
	Toronto	u	26.5%	3,510,138
	Kitchener - Waterloo-Barrie	r	22.9%	140,886
	Kitchener - Waterloo-Barrie	u	27.0%	586,496
	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	r	23.7%	85,587
	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	u	24.4%	875,106
	London	r	25.2%	82,376
	London	u	26.7%	354,774
	Windsor - Sarnia	r	24.7%	88,755
	Windsor - Sarnia	u	26.7%	369,118
	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	r	22.9%	173,086
	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	u	24.4%	46,335
	Northeast	r	23.5%	154,529
	Northeast	u	26.4%	301,801
	Northwest	r	28.7%	75,215
	Northwest	u	25.6%	111,815
MAN	Southeast	r	26.1%	42,347
	Southeast	u	25.1%	18,805
	South Central	r	27.0%	36,805
	Southwest	r	21.6%	48,374
	Southwest	u	28.5%	31,504
	North Central	r	24.7%	16,909
	North Central	u	24.9%	14,956
	Winnipeg	u	26.6%	486,026
	Interlake	r	22.8%	43,441
	Interlake	u	22.1%	15,579
	Parklands	r	22.0%	36,066
	North	r	38.3%	44,577
	North	u	36.2%	10,143
SASK	Regina - Moose Mountain	r	23.8%	53,164
	Regina - Moose Mountain	u	28.2%	157,288
	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	r	21.1%	43,055
	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	u	24.8%	39,391
	Saskatoon - Biggar	r	23.5%	43,065
	Saskatoon - Biggar	u	29.9%	169,047
	Yorkton - Melville	r	21.0%	59,881
	Yorkton - Melville	u	24.1%	13,753
	Prince Albert	r	25.2%	99,526
	Prince Albert	u	29.9%	46,091
	Northern	r	41.5%	18,999
ALT	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	r	28.4%	72,219

Appendix Table 2 : Share of individuals aged 15-29 in the population aged 15 and over, by geographical unit, 1996.

Province	Economic region	Rural vs urban	Share	Size of population aged 15 and over
	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	u	27.7%	93,257
	Drumheller - Stettler - Wainwright	r	25.2%	68,935
	Calgary	r	23.5%	44,106
	Calgary	u	27.6%	636,998
	Athabasca - Jasper - Banff	r	27.5%	89,041
	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	r	24.9%	66,717
	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	u	31.2%	45,061
	Edmonton	r	26.7%	19,438
	Edmonton	u	27.9%	669,831
	Grande Prairies - Peace River	r	31.9%	82,360
	Grande Prairies - Peace River	u	35.7%	23,085
	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	r	23.7%	55,877
	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	u	30.3%	70,761
BC	Vancouver Island and Coast	r	19.6%	90,968
	Vancouver Island and Coast	u	23.5%	449,043
	Lower Mainland - Southwest	r	24.2%	56,791
	Lower Mainland - Southwest	u	26.6%	1,624,935
	Thompson - Okanagan	r	20.1%	104,401
	Thompson - Okanagan	u	23.4%	251,460
	Kootenay	r	21.7%	101,139
	Kootenay	u	27.7%	13,869
	Cariboo	r	27.0%	19,487
	Cariboo	u	29.4%	104,690
	North Coast	r	31.5%	13,497
	North Coast	u	30.0%	36,557
	Nechako	r	30.0%	31,393
	Northeast	r	29.1%	25,781
	Northeast	u	34.3%	19,284
YUK	Yukon Territory	r	26.7%	6,348
	Yukon Territory	u	28.3%	16,291
NWT	Northwest Territories	r	39.7%	29,999
	Northwest Territories	u	33.5%	12,590

Source : Census 1996.

Appendix Table 3 : Education level of youth in rural and urban areas, by province, 1996

	Age	Rural vs urban	Percentage with postsecondary education	Percentage with a university degree
CANADA	20-24	r	23.7%	6.3%
	20-24	u	31.1%	12.0%
	25-29	r	30.7%	10.7%
	25-29	u	46.4%	23.9%
	15-29	r	17.3%	5.2%
	15-29	u	27.4%	12.4%
	25-54	r	26.7%	9.0%
	25-54	u	41.9%	20.4%
ATLANTIC	20-24	r	23.0%	7.6%
	20-24	u	29.7%	14.8%
	25-29	r	29.5%	11.3%
	25-29	u	45.6%	23.6%
	15-29	r	17.1%	6.0%
	15-29	u	25.9%	13.0%
	25-54	r	24.1%	8.7%
	25-54	u	38.9%	18.7%
NFLD	20-24	r	17.6%	5.1%
	20-24	u	24.8%	11.1%
	25-29	r	24.6%	9.5%
	25-29	u	44.7%	23.7%
	15-29	r	13.5%	4.5%
	15-29	u	23.7%	11.6%
	25-54	r	19.0%	6.8%
	25-54	u	36.0%	17.0%
PEI	20-24	r	22.3%	8.0%
	20-24	u	31.6%	17.3%
	25-29	r	28.5%	10.7%
	25-29	u	46.5%	22.8%
	15-29	r	16.3%	5.7%
	15-29	u	26.2%	13.3%
	25-54	r	24.8%	8.7%
	25-54	u	40.9%	19.0%
NS	20-24	r	26.9%	9.2%
	20-24	u	32.0%	17.1%
	25-29	r	32.2%	12.5%
	25-29	u	45.4%	24.0%
	15-29	r	19.2%	6.9%
	15-29	u	27.0%	14.1%
	25-54	r	28.3%	10.4%
	25-54	u	40.3%	19.7%

Appendix Table 3 : Education level of youth in rural and urban areas, by province, 1996

	Age	Rural vs urban	Percentage with postsecondary education	Percentage with a university degree
NB	20-24	r	24.8%	8.5%
	20-24	u	29.6%	13.6%
	25-29	r	31.5%	11.8%
	25-29	u	46.2%	23.1%
	15-29	r	18.7%	6.6%
	15-29	u	26.0%	12.4%
	25-54	r	24.4%	8.7%
	25-54	u	38.5%	18.2%
QUE	20-24	r	31.1%	5.6%
	20-24	u	44.1%	11.6%
	25-29	r	29.7%	10.1%
	25-29	u	48.8%	23.7%
	15-29	r	20.0%	4.7%
	15-29	u	33.2%	12.0%
	25-54	r	22.4%	7.6%
	25-54	u	40.0%	19.0%
ONT	20-24	r	24.3%	7.2%
	20-24	u	28.5%	13.0%
	25-29	r	35.3%	11.0%
	25-29	u	48.1%	25.9%
	15-29	r	18.3%	5.5%
	15-29	u	27.0%	13.7%
	25-54	r	30.8%	9.8%
	25-54	u	43.9%	22.0%
MAN	20-24	r	17.2%	5.8%
	20-24	u	24.8%	12.7%
	25-29	r	25.7%	9.5%
	25-29	u	41.2%	21.8%
	15-29	r	13.2%	4.6%
	15-29	u	23.2%	11.9%
	25-54	r	26.4%	9.0%
	25-54	u	39.8%	19.5%
SASK	20-24	r	19.3%	6.7%
	20-24	u	22.7%	10.6%
	25-29	r	28.6%	10.3%
	25-29	u	39.3%	20.1%
	15-29	r	13.7%	4.7%
	15-29	u	20.6%	10.1%
	25-54	r	26.7%	8.8%
	25-54	u	38.0%	18.1%

Appendix Table 3 : Education level of youth in rural and urban areas, by province, 1996

	Age	Rural vs urban	Percentage with postsecondary education	Percentage with a university degree
ALTA	20-24	r	18.8%	5.1%
	20-24	u	24.3%	9.9%
	25-29	r	29.3%	10.4%
	25-29	u	42.5%	21.0%
	15-29	r	15.1%	4.8%
	15-29	u	23.6%	10.8%
	25-54	r	28.2%	9.9%
	25-54	u	42.0%	20.2%
BC	20-24	r	18.1%	4.6%
	20-24	u	24.8%	9.7%
	25-29	r	31.2%	11.9%
	25-29	u	43.0%	21.5%
	15-29	r	15.5%	5.1%
	15-29	u	24.2%	11.0%
	25-54	r	31.2%	10.8%
	25-54	u	41.4%	19.4%
YUKON	20-24	r	22.0%	3.8%
	20-24	u	23.8%	8.5%
	25-29	r	33.3%	8.2%
	25-29	u	46.1%	22.8%
	15-29	r	20.6%	4.4%
	15-29	u	24.7%	10.8%
	25-54	r	34.3%	9.9%
	25-54	u	46.2%	22.1%
NWT	20-24	r	12.3%	3.0%
	20-24	u	21.0%	5.4%
	25-29	r	25.8%	8.5%
	25-29	u	42.6%	20.0%
	15-29	r	13.1%	4.0%
	15-29	u	23.5%	9.5%
	25-54	r	29.5%	10.4%
	25-54	u	46.1%	22.6%

Source : Census 1996.

Appendix Table 4 : Education level of youth in rural and urban areas, by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Percentage with post-secondary education	Percentage with university degree
NEWFOUNDLAND					
1010	Avalon Peninsula	20-24	r	20.9%	5.5%
1010	Avalon Peninsula	20-24	u	24.8%	12.1%
1010	Avalon Peninsula	25-29	r	25.7%	8.0%
1010	Avalon Peninsula	25-29	u	46.3%	25.9%
1010	Avalon Peninsula	15-29	r	14.3%	4.0%
1010	Avalon Peninsula	15-29	u	24.7%	13.0%
1010	Avalon Peninsula	25-54	r	20.5%	6.8%
1010	Avalon Peninsula	25-54	u	38.8%	19.4%
1020	South Coast - Burin Peninsula	20-24	r	14.2%	-
1020	South Coast - Burin Peninsula	25-29	r	23.4%	9.7%
1020	South Coast - Burin Peninsula	15-29	r	11.9%	4.1%
1020	South Coast - Burin Peninsula	25-54	r	17.2%	6.3%
1030	West Coast - Northern Peninsula	20-24	r	17.9%	4.9%
1030	West Coast - Northern Peninsula	20-24	u	27.1%	8.6%
1030	West Coast - Northern Peninsula	25-29	r	25.9%	10.8%
1030	West Coast - Northern Peninsula	25-29	u	41.1%	17.1%
1030	West Coast - Northern Peninsula	15-29	r	14.3%	5.0%
1030	West Coast - Northern Peninsula	15-29	u	21.7%	7.9%
1030	West Coast - Northern Peninsula	25-54	r	20.9%	7.9%
1030	West Coast - Northern Peninsula	25-54	u	26.9%	10.3%
1040	Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	20-24	r	16.5%	5.7%
1040	Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	20-24	u	21.2%	7.9%
1040	Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	25-29	r	23.3%	9.2%
1040	Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	25-29	u	38.7%	17.6%
1040	Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	15-29	r	12.9%	4.7%
1040	Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	15-29	u	20.2%	8.2%
1040	Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	25-54	r	17.2%	6.2%
1040	Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	25-54	u	31.3%	11.6%
1110	Prince Edward Island	20-24	r	22.3%	8.0%
1110	Prince Edward Island	20-24	u	31.6%	17.3%
1110	Prince Edward Island	25-29	r	28.5%	10.7%
1110	Prince Edward Island	25-29	u	46.5%	22.8%
1110	Prince Edward Island	15-29	r	16.3%	5.7%
1110	Prince Edward Island	15-29	u	26.2%	13.3%
1110	Prince Edward Island	25-54	r	24.8%	8.7%
1110	Prince Edward Island	25-54	u	40.9%	19.0%
1210	Cape Breton	20-24	r	32.3%	12.7%
1210	Cape Breton	20-24	u	26.6%	13.4%
1210	Cape Breton	25-29	r	26.6%	10.7%
1210	Cape Breton	25-29	u	32.5%	14.5%
1210	Cape Breton	15-29	r	18.2%	7.0%
1210	Cape Breton	15-29	u	18.6%	8.6%

Appendix Table 4 : Education level of youth in rural and urban areas, by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Percentage with post-secondary education	Percentage with university degree
1210	Cape Breton	25-54	r	24.9%	9.4%
1210	Cape Breton	25-54	u	30.0%	11.2%
1220	North Shore	20-24	r	25.9%	10.3%
1220	North Shore	20-24	u	28.7%	12.5%
1220	North Shore	25-29	r	33.4%	13.0%
1220	North Shore	25-29	u	34.7%	12.4%
1220	North Shore	15-29	r	19.1%	7.2%
1220	North Shore	15-29	u	21.1%	8.0%
1220	North Shore	25-54	r	27.9%	10.9%
1220	North Shore	25-54	u	31.1%	11.7%
1230	Annapolis Valley	20-24	r	27.9%	11.0%
1230	Annapolis Valley	20-24	u	26.6%	9.9%
1230	Annapolis Valley	25-29	r	35.2%	16.1%
1230	Annapolis Valley	25-29	u	44.0%	20.1%
1230	Annapolis Valley	15-29	r	20.7%	8.8%
1230	Annapolis Valley	15-29	u	23.8%	9.9%
1230	Annapolis Valley	25-54	r	31.1%	11.5%
1230	Annapolis Valley	25-54	u	38.2%	17.1%
1240	Southern	20-24	r	24.9%	5.5%
1240	Southern	25-29	r	31.0%	10.3%
1240	Southern	15-29	r	18.6%	5.2%
1240	Southern	25-54	r	27.6%	9.7%
1250	Halifax	20-24	r	-	-
1250	Halifax	20-24	u	34.8%	19.8%
1250	Halifax	25-29	r	29.6%	-
1250	Halifax	25-29	u	50.7%	28.8%
1250	Halifax	15-29	r	18.1%	-
1250	Halifax	15-29	u	31.3%	17.6%
1250	Halifax	25-54	r	27.5%	9.0%
1250	Halifax	25-54	u	45.6%	24.3%
1310	Campbellton - Miramichi	20-24	r	25.8%	8.4%
1310	Campbellton - Miramichi	20-24	u	28.6%	11.0%
1310	Campbellton - Miramichi	25-29	r	33.0%	13.3%
1310	Campbellton - Miramichi	25-29	u	39.6%	16.5%
1310	Campbellton - Miramichi	15-29	r	19.2%	6.8%
1310	Campbellton - Miramichi	15-29	u	22.6%	8.9%
1310	Campbellton - Miramichi	25-54	r	22.4%	8.3%
1310	Campbellton - Miramichi	25-54	u	31.7%	13.1%
1320	Moncton - Richibucto	20-24	r	26.7%	8.6%
1320	Moncton - Richibucto	20-24	u	31.8%	13.7%
1320	Moncton - Richibucto	25-29	r	35.2%	11.4%
1320	Moncton - Richibucto	25-29	u	47.7%	21.6%

Appendix Table 4 : Education level of youth in rural and urban areas, by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Percentage with post-secondary education	Percentage with university degree
1320	Moncton - Richibucto	15-29	r	20.2%	6.4%
1320	Moncton - Richibucto	15-29	u	27.7%	12.2%
1320	Moncton - Richibucto	25-54	r	25.8%	8.7%
1320	Moncton - Richibucto	25-54	u	39.2%	17.1%
1330	Saint John - St. Stephen	20-24	r	21.9%	7.9%
1330	Saint John - St. Stephen	20-24	u	25.3%	10.2%
1330	Saint John - St. Stephen	25-29	r	27.5%	10.7%
1330	Saint John - St. Stephen	25-29	u	40.8%	20.1%
1330	Saint John - St. Stephen	15-29	r	16.9%	6.1%
1330	Saint John - St. Stephen	15-29	u	22.2%	10.0%
1330	Saint John - St. Stephen	25-54	r	26.7%	9.6%
1330	Saint John - St. Stephen	25-54	u	34.7%	15.3%
1340	Fredericton - Oromocto	20-24	r	26.4%	9.4%
1340	Fredericton - Oromocto	20-24	u	31.2%	17.7%
1340	Fredericton - Oromocto	25-29	r	30.1%	8.5%
1340	Fredericton - Oromocto	25-29	u	53.2%	31.5%
1340	Fredericton - Oromocto	15-29	r	19.8%	6.1%
1340	Fredericton - Oromocto	15-29	u	30.0%	17.2%
1340	Fredericton - Oromocto	25-54	r	25.5%	8.1%
1340	Fredericton - Oromocto	25-54	u	47.6%	27.4%
1350	Edmunston - Woodstock	20-24	r	21.9%	8.6%
1350	Edmunston - Woodstock	20-24	u	36.0%	18.1%
1350	Edmunston - Woodstock	25-29	r	28.6%	12.6%
1350	Edmunston - Woodstock	25-29	u	51.4%	23.9%
1350	Edmunston - Woodstock	15-29	r	16.6%	6.8%
1350	Edmunston - Woodstock	15-29	u	28.3%	13.3%
1350	Edmunston - Woodstock	25-54	r	25.3%	9.6%
1350	Edmunston - Woodstock	25-54	u	34.2%	14.6%
2410	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	20-24	r	35.9%	6.2%
2410	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	20-24	u	–	–
2410	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	25-29	r	34.4%	11.3%
2410	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	25-29	u	–	–
2410	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	15-29	r	23.7%	5.4%
2410	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	15-29	u	–	–
2410	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	25-54	r	24.5%	8.2%
2410	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	25-54	u	19.6%	–
2415	Bas-Saint-Laurent	20-24	r	34.8%	6.8%
2415	Bas-Saint-Laurent	20-24	u	47.0%	9.0%
2415	Bas-Saint-Laurent	25-29	r	29.4%	10.1%
2415	Bas-Saint-Laurent	25-29	u	51.4%	23.6%
2415	Bas-Saint-Laurent	15-29	r	20.7%	4.8%
2415	Bas-Saint-Laurent	15-29	u	32.0%	9.3%
2415	Bas-Saint-Laurent	25-54	r	20.8%	6.9%

Appendix Table 4 : Education level of youth in rural and urban areas, by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Percentage with post-secondary education	Percentage with university degree
2415	Bas-Saint-Laurent	25-54	u	39.2%	15.7%
2420	Québec	20-24	r	35.4%	6.1%
2420	Québec	20-24	u	50.8%	13.5%
2420	Québec	25-29	r	32.5%	11.3%
2420	Québec	25-29	u	53.2%	27.1%
2420	Québec	15-29	r	22.9%	5.3%
2420	Québec	15-29	u	37.7%	13.8%
2420	Québec	25-54	r	25.7%	8.0%
2420	Québec	25-54	u	44.6%	22.1%
2425	Chaudière - Appalaches	20-24	r	34.2%	6.1%
2425	Chaudière - Appalaches	20-24	u	46.4%	10.2%
2425	Chaudière - Appalaches	25-29	r	29.3%	10.2%
2425	Chaudière - Appalaches	25-29	u	51.5%	21.5%
2425	Chaudière - Appalaches	15-29	r	21.3%	4.8%
2425	Chaudière - Appalaches	15-29	u	32.4%	9.7%
2425	Chaudière - Appalaches	25-54	r	20.2%	6.7%
2425	Chaudière - Appalaches	25-54	u	39.7%	15.9%
2430	Estrie	20-24	r	30.2%	6.0%
2430	Estrie	20-24	u	47.2%	11.5%
2430	Estrie	25-29	r	25.6%	10.2%
2430	Estrie	25-29	u	47.4%	24.3%
2430	Estrie	15-29	r	17.9%	4.8%
2430	Estrie	15-29	u	33.8%	11.7%
2430	Estrie	25-54	r	21.2%	8.4%
2430	Estrie	25-54	u	38.6%	18.6%
2435	Montérégie	20-24	r	30.5%	4.9%
2435	Montérégie	20-24	u	41.2%	9.2%
2435	Montérégie	25-29	r	28.3%	9.1%
2435	Montérégie	25-29	u	44.5%	18.9%
2435	Montérégie	15-29	r	18.8%	4.3%
2435	Montérégie	15-29	u	29.0%	8.9%
2435	Montérégie	25-54	r	22.5%	7.8%
2435	Montérégie	25-54	u	37.4%	16.1%
2440	Montréal	20-24	u	47.1%	14.9%
2440	Montréal	25-29	u	54.3%	30.0%
2440	Montréal	15-29	u	39.1%	16.8%
2440	Montréal	25-54	u	45.9%	25.8%
2445	Laval	20-24	u	42.3%	9.4%
2445	Laval	25-29	u	46.1%	20.0%
2445	Laval	15-29	u	31.1%	9.8%
2445	Laval	25-54	u	38.6%	16.3%

Appendix Table 4 : Education level of youth in rural and urban areas, by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Percentage with post-secondary education	Percentage with university degree
2450	Lanaudière	20-24	r	29.2%	5.2%
2450	Lanaudière	20-24	u	36.2%	6.3%
2450	Lanaudière	25-29	r	29.8%	7.7%
2450	Lanaudière	25-29	u	35.5%	11.8%
2450	Lanaudière	15-29	r	19.8%	4.0%
2450	Lanaudière	15-29	u	23.8%	5.6%
2450	Lanaudière	25-54	r	21.0%	6.0%
2450	Lanaudière	25-54	u	30.3%	10.4%
2455	Laurentides	20-24	r	28.6%	5.1%
2455	Laurentides	20-24	u	35.0%	6.4%
2455	Laurentides	25-29	r	30.7%	11.8%
2455	Laurentides	25-29	u	38.7%	14.1%
2455	Laurentides	15-29	r	19.8%	5.3%
2455	Laurentides	15-29	u	25.3%	6.8%
2455	Laurentides	25-54	r	27.6%	10.7%
2455	Laurentides	25-54	u	31.5%	11.2%
2460	Outaouais	20-24	r	27.9%	-
2460	Outaouais	20-24	u	39.0%	11.2%
2460	Outaouais	25-29	r	25.8%	7.5%
2460	Outaouais	25-29	u	46.1%	22.6%
2460	Outaouais	15-29	r	18.1%	3.4%
2460	Outaouais	15-29	u	30.9%	12.0%
2460	Outaouais	25-54	r	20.1%	6.4%
2460	Outaouais	25-54	u	40.4%	20.0%
2465	Abitibi - Témiscamingue	20-24	r	26.0%	5.2%
2465	Abitibi - Témiscamingue	20-24	u	34.2%	9.4%
2465	Abitibi - Témiscamingue	25-29	r	32.6%	12.7%
2465	Abitibi - Témiscamingue	25-29	u	41.0%	18.6%
2465	Abitibi - Témiscamingue	15-29	r	18.7%	5.4%
2465	Abitibi - Témiscamingue	15-29	u	25.7%	9.1%
2465	Abitibi - Témiscamingue	25-54	r	22.1%	7.6%
2465	Abitibi - Témiscamingue	25-54	u	31.7%	13.0%
2470	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	20-24	r	31.3%	5.9%
2470	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	20-24	u	41.5%	10.4%
2470	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	25-29	r	27.7%	8.3%
2470	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	25-29	u	42.2%	17.4%
2470	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	15-29	r	19.4%	4.1%
2470	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	15-29	u	27.9%	8.5%
2470	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	25-54	r	21.8%	6.5%
2470	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	25-54	u	33.5%	12.4%
2475	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	20-24	r	35.4%	7.1%
2475	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	20-24	u	42.5%	9.0%
2475	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	25-29	r	36.0%	11.7%

Appendix Table 4 : Education level of youth in rural and urban areas, by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Percentage with post-secondary education	Percentage with university degree
2475	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	25-29	u	45.4%	18.3%
2475	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	15-29	r	22.5%	5.1%
2475	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	15-29	u	28.1%	7.6%
2475	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	25-54	r	22.6%	7.6%
2475	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	25-54	u	34.2%	12.9%
2480	Côte-Nord	20-24	r	24.5%	-
2480	Côte-Nord	20-24	u	36.2%	7.9%
2480	Côte-Nord	25-29	r	27.8%	10.3%
2480	Côte-Nord	25-29	u	41.8%	15.7%
2480	Côte-Nord	15-29	r	17.6%	4.7%
2480	Côte-Nord	15-29	u	26.6%	7.4%
2480	Côte-Nord	25-54	r	18.9%	6.8%
2480	Côte-Nord	25-54	u	30.5%	10.3%
2490	Nord-du-Québec	20-24	r	18.3%	-
2490	Nord-du-Québec	25-29	r	28.2%	11.7%
2490	Nord-du-Québec	15-29	r	16.1%	5.2%
2490	Nord-du-Québec	25-54	r	23.0%	9.3%
3510	Ottawa	20-24	r	27.1%	6.9%
3510	Ottawa	20-24	u	30.9%	15.9%
3510	Ottawa	25-29	r	39.3%	13.0%
3510	Ottawa	25-29	u	54.2%	33.1%
3510	Ottawa	15-29	r	21.4%	6.3%
3510	Ottawa	15-29	u	30.2%	17.3%
3510	Ottawa	25-54	r	33.2%	10.9%
3510	Ottawa	25-54	u	51.0%	29.0%
3515	Kingston - Pembroke	20-24	r	23.6%	6.1%
3515	Kingston - Pembroke	20-24	u	29.1%	12.1%
3515	Kingston - Pembroke	25-29	r	34.5%	10.9%
3515	Kingston - Pembroke	25-29	u	48.6%	22.7%
3515	Kingston - Pembroke	15-29	r	18.6%	5.4%
3515	Kingston - Pembroke	15-29	u	26.4%	11.8%
3515	Kingston - Pembroke	25-54	r	29.7%	9.7%
3515	Kingston - Pembroke	25-54	u	41.5%	17.8%
3520	Muskoka - Kawarthas	20-24	r	25.5%	7.4%
3520	Muskoka - Kawarthas	20-24	u	28.7%	10.4%
3520	Muskoka - Kawarthas	25-29	r	36.0%	10.8%
3520	Muskoka - Kawarthas	25-29	u	42.8%	17.2%
3520	Muskoka - Kawarthas	15-29	r	18.3%	5.3%
3520	Muskoka - Kawarthas	15-29	u	23.2%	8.8%
3520	Muskoka - Kawarthas	25-54	r	31.3%	9.8%
3520	Muskoka - Kawarthas	25-54	u	39.1%	14.8%
3530	Toronto	20-24	r	32.3%	9.6%

Appendix Table 4 : Education level of youth in rural and urban areas, by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Percentage with post-secondary education	Percentage with university degree
3530	Toronto	20-24	u	29.3%	14.1%
3530	Toronto	25-29	r	32.7%	-
3530	Toronto	25-29	u	49.9%	28.5%
3530	Toronto	15-29	r	19.6%	5.8%
3530	Toronto	15-29	u	28.7%	15.5%
3530	Toronto	25-54	r	32.7%	11.3%
3530	Toronto	25-54	u	46.5%	25.0%
3540	Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	20-24	r	24.4%	7.2%
3540	Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	20-24	u	25.1%	10.7%
3540	Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	25-29	r	36.5%	12.9%
3540	Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	25-29	u	42.6%	21.3%
3540	Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	15-29	r	18.9%	6.2%
3540	Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	15-29	u	23.6%	11.1%
3540	Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	25-54	r	33.6%	11.8%
3540	Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	25-54	u	38.8%	17.2%
3550	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	20-24	r	25.6%	7.8%
3550	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	20-24	u	26.9%	10.8%
3550	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	25-29	r	37.8%	11.8%
3550	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	25-29	u	44.9%	20.4%
3550	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	15-29	r	19.3%	5.8%
3550	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	15-29	u	24.6%	10.6%
3550	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	25-54	r	30.6%	8.6%
3550	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	25-54	u	39.0%	15.9%
3560	London	20-24	r	22.7%	7.1%
3560	London	20-24	u	29.1%	13.3%
3560	London	25-29	r	34.1%	9.2%
3560	London	25-29	u	47.3%	23.0%
3560	London	15-29	r	17.4%	4.9%
3560	London	15-29	u	26.9%	12.7%
3560	London	25-54	r	30.1%	9.3%
3560	London	25-54	u	42.2%	19.5%
3570	Windsor - Sarnia	20-24	r	26.3%	9.2%
3570	Windsor - Sarnia	20-24	u	27.9%	11.1%
3570	Windsor - Sarnia	25-29	r	36.7%	9.4%
3570	Windsor - Sarnia	25-29	u	42.5%	20.8%
3570	Windsor - Sarnia	15-29	r	19.2%	5.6%
3570	Windsor - Sarnia	15-29	u	23.9%	10.7%
3570	Windsor - Sarnia	25-54	r	31.3%	8.4%
3570	Windsor - Sarnia	25-54	u	35.9%	15.3%
3580	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	20-24	r	25.0%	8.2%
3580	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	20-24	u	22.9%	8.3%
3580	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	25-29	r	36.9%	11.1%
3580	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	25-29	u	34.4%	10.7%

Appendix Table 4 : Education level of youth in rural and urban areas, by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Percentage with post-secondary education	Percentage with university degree
3580	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	15-29	r	18.1%	5.6%
3580	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	15-29	u	18.5%	6.1%
3580	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	25-54	r	32.3%	10.6%
3580	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	25-54	u	36.1%	13.2%
3590	Northeast	20-24	r	24.4%	7.4%
3590	Northeast	20-24	u	26.3%	9.4%
3590	Northeast	25-29	r	30.3%	9.1%
3590	Northeast	25-29	u	42.4%	16.8%
3590	Northeast	15-29	r	16.8%	5.0%
3590	Northeast	15-29	u	22.2%	8.3%
3590	Northeast	25-54	r	26.4%	7.8%
3590	Northeast	25-54	u	36.6%	13.5%
3595	Northwest	20-24	r	15.3%	4.0%
3595	Northwest	20-24	u	26.3%	11.5%
3595	Northwest	25-29	r	31.3%	11.7%
3595	Northwest	25-29	u	41.3%	17.6%
3595	Northwest	15-29	r	14.9%	4.9%
3595	Northwest	15-29	u	23.1%	9.8%
3595	Northwest	25-54	r	26.8%	9.1%
3595	Northwest	25-54	u	38.4%	15.8%
4610	Southeast	20-24	r	15.7%	5.4%
4610	Southeast	20-24	u	21.7%	-
4610	Southeast	25-29	r	25.9%	9.0%
4610	Southeast	25-29	u	33.1%	-
4610	Southeast	15-29	r	13.1%	4.3%
4610	Southeast	15-29	u	16.1%	5.3%
4610	Southeast	25-54	r	24.9%	9.4%
4610	Southeast	25-54	u	31.5%	12.1%
4620	South Central	20-24	r	18.8%	5.1%
4620	South Central	25-29	r	23.4%	9.7%
4620	South Central	15-29	r	13.4%	4.5%
4620	South Central	25-54	r	25.3%	8.6%
4630	Southwest	20-24	r	24.1%	8.7%
4630	Southwest	20-24	u	26.4%	13.9%
4630	Southwest	25-29	r	33.1%	11.9%
4630	Southwest	25-29	u	39.6%	17.9%
4630	Southwest	15-29	r	17.1%	6.1%
4630	Southwest	15-29	u	22.4%	10.7%
4630	Southwest	25-54	r	30.3%	9.3%
4630	Southwest	25-54	u	37.7%	16.2%
4640	North Central	20-24	r	19.2%	-
4640	North Central	20-24	u	14.7%	-

Appendix Table 4 : Education level of youth in rural and urban areas, by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Percentage with post-secondary education	Percentage with university degree
4640	North Central	25-29	r	33.3%	-
4640	North Central	25-29	u	30.6%	-
4640	North Central	15-29	r	15.9%	5.8%
4640	North Central	15-29	u	14.7%	5.1%
4640	North Central	25-54	r	30.1%	11.0%
4640	North Central	25-54	u	33.3%	10.7%
4650	Winnipeg	20-24	u	25.2%	13.3%
4650	Winnipeg	25-29	u	41.9%	22.8%
4650	Winnipeg	15-29	u	23.9%	12.7%
4650	Winnipeg	25-54	u	40.8%	20.6%
4660	Interlake	20-24	r	19.9%	7.6%
4660	Interlake	20-24	u	30.5%	12.1%
4660	Interlake	25-29	r	27.2%	8.2%
4660	Interlake	25-29	u	41.3%	20.7%
4660	Interlake	15-29	r	14.1%	4.7%
4660	Interlake	15-29	u	21.5%	9.2%
4660	Interlake	25-54	r	28.5%	9.1%
4660	Interlake	25-54	u	37.4%	14.4%
4670	Parklands	20-24	r	22.6%	6.9%
4670	Parklands	25-29	r	30.2%	12.6%
4670	Parklands	15-29	r	15.6%	5.6%
4670	Parklands	25-54	r	25.6%	8.7%
4680	North	20-24	r	9.0%	3.0%
4680	North	20-24	u	15.0%	-
4680	North	25-29	r	18.2%	7.0%
4680	North	25-29	u	36.2%	14.7%
4680	North	15-29	r	8.7%	3.1%
4680	North	15-29	u	18.1%	6.4%
4680	North	25-54	r	22.2%	8.2%
4680	North	25-54	u	30.1%	13.1%
4710	Regina - Moose Mountain	20-24	r	18.9%	5.9%
4710	Regina - Moose Mountain	20-24	u	22.2%	10.6%
4710	Regina - Moose Mountain	25-29	r	31.2%	9.2%
4710	Regina - Moose Mountain	25-29	u	39.0%	20.3%
4710	Regina - Moose Mountain	15-29	r	14.1%	4.1%
4710	Regina - Moose Mountain	15-29	u	20.4%	10.2%
4710	Regina - Moose Mountain	25-54	r	28.5%	8.6%
4710	Regina - Moose Mountain	25-54	u	39.1%	19.3%
4720	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	20-24	r	19.7%	6.9%
4720	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	20-24	u	21.2%	5.6%
4720	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	25-29	r	30.6%	11.3%
4720	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	25-29	u	33.2%	13.7%

Appendix Table 4 : Education level of youth in rural and urban areas, by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Percentage with post-secondary education	Percentage with university degree
4720	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	15-29	r	13.4%	4.5%
4720	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	15-29	u	17.2%	6.0%
4720	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	25-54	r	30.4%	9.5%
4720	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	25-54	u	31.4%	11.1%
4730	Saskatoon - Biggar	20-24	r	27.1%	10.1%
4730	Saskatoon - Biggar	20-24	u	24.7%	12.7%
4730	Saskatoon - Biggar	25-29	r	35.2%	14.9%
4730	Saskatoon - Biggar	25-29	u	43.4%	23.7%
4730	Saskatoon - Biggar	15-29	r	17.7%	6.8%
4730	Saskatoon - Biggar	15-29	u	23.1%	12.2%
4730	Saskatoon - Biggar	25-54	r	30.0%	10.4%
4730	Saskatoon - Biggar	25-54	u	40.7%	20.6%
4740	Yorkton - Melville	20-24	r	20.4%	7.4%
4740	Yorkton - Melville	20-24	u	28.6%	-
4740	Yorkton - Melville	25-29	r	29.4%	11.9%
4740	Yorkton - Melville	25-29	u	38.7%	18.2%
4740	Yorkton - Melville	15-29	r	13.4%	5.0%
4740	Yorkton - Melville	15-29	u	21.4%	9.4%
4740	Yorkton - Melville	25-54	r	24.0%	8.1%
4740	Yorkton - Melville	25-54	u	30.9%	11.1%
4750	Prince Albert	20-24	r	19.6%	6.8%
4750	Prince Albert	20-24	u	16.4%	5.7%
4750	Prince Albert	25-29	r	26.9%	8.7%
4750	Prince Albert	25-29	u	29.0%	10.9%
4750	Prince Albert	15-29	r	13.4%	4.3%
4750	Prince Albert	15-29	u	14.5%	5.2%
4750	Prince Albert	25-54	r	24.9%	8.4%
4750	Prince Albert	25-54	u	30.9%	12.0%
4760	Northern	20-24	r	8.1%	-
4760	Northern	25-29	r	20.2%	8.6%
4760	Northern	15-29	r	9.2%	3.7%
4760	Northern	25-54	r	23.1%	8.8%
4810	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	20-24	r	17.6%	4.0%
4810	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	20-24	u	23.5%	6.6%
4810	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	25-29	r	27.3%	8.2%
4810	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	25-29	u	37.4%	13.6%
4810	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	15-29	r	13.7%	3.6%
4810	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	15-29	u	20.5%	6.6%
4810	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	25-54	r	29.4%	10.3%
4810	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	25-54	u	35.7%	14.2%
4820	Drumheller - Stettler - Wainwright	20-24	r	22.7%	5.1%
4820	Drumheller - Stettler - Wainwright	25-29	r	30.2%	9.7%

Appendix Table 4 : Education level of youth in rural and urban areas, by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Percentage with post-secondary education	Percentage with university degree
4820	Drumheller - Stettler - Wainwright	15-29	r	16.2%	4.4%
4820	Drumheller - Stettler - Wainwright	25-54	r	26.5%	8.5%
4830	Calgary	20-24	r	17.8%	7.1%
4830	Calgary	20-24	u	24.5%	11.0%
4830	Calgary	25-29	r	35.5%	14.6%
4830	Calgary	25-29	u	44.9%	24.7%
4830	Calgary	15-29	r	15.5%	6.1%
4830	Calgary	15-29	u	25.3%	13.0%
4830	Calgary	25-54	r	35.5%	13.7%
4830	Calgary	25-54	u	46.0%	24.0%
4840	Athabasca - Jasper - Banff	20-24	r	18.8%	5.3%
4840	Athabasca - Jasper - Banff	25-29	r	32.1%	11.3%
4840	Athabasca - Jasper - Banff	15-29	r	17.1%	5.5%
4840	Athabasca - Jasper - Banff	25-54	r	29.1%	11.1%
4850	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	20-24	r	21.5%	5.7%
4850	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	20-24	u	19.0%	4.6%
4850	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	25-29	r	28.7%	10.2%
4850	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	25-29	u	35.2%	13.6%
4850	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	15-29	r	15.7%	4.8%
4850	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	15-29	u	18.9%	6.1%
4850	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	25-54	r	28.7%	10.0%
4850	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	25-54	u	33.9%	13.1%
4860	Edmonton	20-24	r	17.1%	-
4860	Edmonton	20-24	u	25.2%	10.6%
4860	Edmonton	25-29	r	25.2%	-
4860	Edmonton	25-29	u	42.8%	20.2%
4860	Edmonton	15-29	r	13.3%	3.9%
4860	Edmonton	15-29	u	23.5%	10.5%
4860	Edmonton	25-54	r	23.8%	7.4%
4860	Edmonton	25-54	u	40.9%	18.9%
4870	Grande Prairie - Peace River	20-24	r	14.6%	4.1%
4870	Grande Prairie - Peace River	20-24	u	19.3%	3.6%
4870	Grande Prairie - Peace River	25-29	r	25.4%	-
4870	Grande Prairie - Peace River	25-29	u	35.2%	11.3%
4870	Grande Prairie - Peace River	15-29	r	13.0%	4.6%
4870	Grande Prairie - Peace River	15-29	u	19.8%	5.2%
4870	Grande Prairie - Peace River	25-54	r	25.1%	8.5%
4870	Grande Prairie - Peace River	25-54	u	33.6%	12.7%
4880	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	20-24	r	23.1%	6.5%
4880	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	20-24	u	22.0%	5.1%
4880	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	25-29	r	31.3%	11.0%
4880	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	25-29	u	31.1%	11.2%

Appendix Table 4 : Education level of youth in rural and urban areas, by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Percentage with post-secondary education	Percentage with university degree
4880	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	15-29	r	16.2%	5.1%
4880	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	15-29	u	17.6%	5.4%
4880	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	25-54	r	27.3%	8.9%
4880	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	25-54	u	30.5%	11.2%
5910	Vancouver Island and Coast	20-24	r	17.2%	4.2%
5910	Vancouver Island and Coast	20-24	u	20.6%	7.6%
5910	Vancouver Island and Coast	25-29	r	29.9%	10.3%
5910	Vancouver Island and Coast	25-29	u	38.5%	17.2%
5910	Vancouver Island and Coast	15-29	r	14.6%	4.4%
5910	Vancouver Island and Coast	15-29	u	20.4%	8.4%
5910	Vancouver Island and Coast	25-54	r	34.7%	12.8%
5910	Vancouver Island and Coast	25-54	u	39.7%	17.7%
5920	Lower Mainland - Southwest	20-24	r	22.5%	6.6%
5920	Lower Mainland - Southwest	20-24	u	27.5%	11.6%
5920	Lower Mainland - Southwest	25-29	r	36.6%	17.6%
5920	Lower Mainland - Southwest	25-29	u	46.7%	24.9%
5920	Lower Mainland - Southwest	15-29	r	20.8%	8.5%
5920	Lower Mainland - Southwest	15-29	u	27.2%	13.3%
5920	Lower Mainland - Southwest	25-54	r	34.5%	13.6%
5920	Lower Mainland - Southwest	25-54	u	44.1%	22.0%
5930	Thompson - Okanagan	20-24	r	16.6%	4.5%
5930	Thompson - Okanagan	20-24	u	19.2%	4.9%
5930	Thompson - Okanagan	25-29	r	31.9%	12.8%
5930	Thompson - Okanagan	25-29	u	32.7%	10.6%
5930	Thompson - Okanagan	15-29	r	14.3%	5.0%
5930	Thompson - Okanagan	15-29	u	17.1%	5.0%
5930	Thompson - Okanagan	25-54	r	29.4%	9.4%
5930	Thompson - Okanagan	25-54	u	35.2%	11.6%
5940	Kootenay	20-24	r	22.3%	5.0%
5940	Kootenay	20-24	u	26.1%	-
5940	Kootenay	25-29	r	33.4%	10.7%
5940	Kootenay	25-29	u	30.7%	-
5940	Kootenay	15-29	r	16.8%	4.6%
5940	Kootenay	15-29	u	18.6%	-
5940	Kootenay	25-54	r	34.1%	11.1%
5940	Kootenay	25-54	u	37.0%	11.9%
5950	Cariboo	20-24	r	14.2%	-
5950	Cariboo	20-24	u	16.5%	4.1%
5950	Cariboo	25-29	r	25.2%	9.0%
5950	Cariboo	25-29	u	26.5%	10.0%
5950	Cariboo	15-29	r	13.1%	4.0%
5950	Cariboo	15-29	u	14.2%	4.6%
5950	Cariboo	25-54	r	24.9%	7.5%

Appendix Table 4 : Education level of youth in rural and urban areas, by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Percentage with post-secondary education	Percentage with university degree
5950	Cariboo	25-54	u	28.0%	9.8%
5960	North Coast	20-24	r	14.3%	-
5960	North Coast	20-24	u	17.9%	-
5960	North Coast	25-29	r	24.0%	11.2%
5960	North Coast	25-29	u	31.6%	12.6%
5960	North Coast	15-29	r	12.9%	5.0%
5960	North Coast	15-29	u	16.7%	5.0%
5960	North Coast	25-54	r	24.1%	9.4%
5960	North Coast	25-54	u	29.4%	10.6%
5970	Nechako	20-24	r	12.1%	-
5970	Nechako	25-29	r	29.8%	11.9%
5970	Nechako	15-29	r	13.3%	5.1%
5970	Nechako	25-54	r	27.6%	10.7%
5980	Northeast	20-24	r	16.4%	-
5980	Northeast	20-24	u	14.6%	-
5980	Northeast	25-29	r	25.5%	7.6%
5980	Northeast	25-29	u	27.6%	9.1%
5980	Northeast	15-29	r	13.3%	3.4%
5980	Northeast	15-29	u	15.7%	4.7%
5980	Northeast	25-54	r	22.3%	6.5%
5980	Northeast	25-54	u	27.6%	8.4%
6010	Yukon Territory	20-24	r	22.0%	-
6010	Yukon Territory	20-24	u	23.8%	-
6010	Yukon Territory	25-29	r	33.3%	-
6010	Yukon Territory	25-29	u	46.1%	22.8%
6010	Yukon Territory	15-29	r	20.6%	-
6010	Yukon Territory	15-29	u	24.7%	10.8%
6010	Yukon Territory	25-54	r	34.3%	9.9%
6010	Yukon Territory	25-54	u	46.2%	22.1%
6110	Northwest Territories	20-24	r	-	-
6110	Northwest Territories	20-24	u	21.0%	-
6110	Northwest Territories	25-29	r	25.8%	8.5%
6110	Northwest Territories	25-29	u	42.6%	20.0%
6110	Northwest Territories	15-29	r	13.1%	4.0%
6110	Northwest Territories	15-29	u	23.5%	9.5%
6110	Northwest Territories	25-54	r	29.5%	10.4%
6110	Northwest Territories	25-54	u	46.1%	22.6%

Source : Census 1996.

Appendix Table 5 : Distribution of employment by occupation, individuals aged 15-29 who are not full-time students, 1996.

Occupation		Professionals and managers	White-collar workers	Blue-collar workers	Total
Canada	r	21.5%	30.3%	48.2%	100.0
	u	30.3%	33.8%	36.0%	100.0
Newfoundland	r	24.7%	37.7%	37.6%	100.0
	u	33.3%	40.8%	25.9%	100.0
PEI	r	16.2%	23.7%	60.2%	100.0
	u	29.4%	35.9%	34.8%	100.0
Nova Scotia	r	21.1%	32.8%	46.1%	100.0
	u	28.1%	41.6%	30.3%	100.0
New Brunswick	r	22.9%	32.1%	45.0%	100.0
	u	28.6%	38.9%	32.5%	100.0
Quebec	r	23.1%	25.8%	51.1%	100.0
	u	33.2%	31.9%	34.9%	100.0
Ontario	r	21.4%	30.7%	48.0%	100.0
	u	31.3%	31.3%	37.4%	100.0
Manitoba	r	19.6%	31.7%	48.7%	100.0
	u	26.8%	37.7%	35.5%	100.0
Saskatchewan	r	20.2%	27.5%	52.3%	100.0
	u	26.5%	38.2%	35.2%	100.0
Alberta	r	20.0%	30.1%	50.0%	100.0
	u	27.5%	36.5%	36.0%	100.0
British Columbia	r	20.4%	36.[illegible]	42.7%	100.0
	u	27.2%	36.7%	36.1%	100.0
Yukon	r	24.3%	34.4%	41.3%	100.0
	u	29.9%	36.8%	33.3%	100.0
Nortwest Territories	r	34.1%	33.8%	32.1%	100.0
	u	37.9%	29.5%	32.7%	100.0

Source : Census 1996.

Appendix Table 6 : Distribution of employment by industry, individuals aged 15-29 who are not full-time students, 1996.

	(1) Rural	(2) Urban	(3) (1) - (2)
Canada			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	9.4%	1.3%	8.1%
Forestry and mining	3.9%	0.9%	3.0%
Construction	6.1%	5.3%	0.9%
Manufacturing	16.1%	13.7%	2.4%
Distributive services	9.7%	11.8%	-2.1%
Business services	5.3%	13.6%	-8.4%
Consumer services	32.2%	37.1%	-4.9%
Public services	17.3%	16.4%	1.0%
Total	100	100	
Atlantic provinces			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	9.3%	1.6%	7.7%
Forestry and mining	2.6%	0.8%	1.8%
Construction	5.6%	4.9%	0.7%
Manufacturing	15.0%	7.6%	7.4%
Distributive services	9.0%	11.9%	-2.8%
Business services	4.6%	10.0%	-5.5%
Consumer services	32.7%	41.2%	-8.5%
Public services	21.2%	22.0%	-0.8%
Total	100	100	
Newfoundland			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	7.8%	1.2%	6.6%
Forestry and mining	2.6%	1.2%	1.4%
Construction	6.0%	4.5%	1.5%
Manufacturing	8.1%	4.9%	3.2%
Distributive services	9.6%	11.1%	-1.5%
Business services	3.5%	9.4%	-6.0%
Consumer services	36.2%	42.6%	-6.4%
Public services	26.2%	24.9%	1.3%
Total	100	100	
Prince-Edward-Island			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	23.9%	4.6%	19.2%
Forestry and mining	-	-	-
Construction	6.0%	8.0%	-2.0%
Manufacturing	17.3%	9.4%	8.0%
Distributive services	8.5%	7.1%	1.4%
Business services	3.7%	7.3%	-3.6%
Consumer services	25.6%	41.4%	-15.8%
Public services	13.3%	21.9%	-8.6%
Total	100	100	

Appendix Table 6 : Distribution of employment by industry, individuals aged 15-29 who are not full-time students, 1996.

	(1) Rural	(2) Urban	(3) (1) - (2)
Nova Scotia			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	9.4%	1.4%	8.0%
Forestry and mining	2.2%	0.7%	1.5%
Construction	5.5%	4.6%	0.8%
Manufacturing	16.2%	7.2%	9.0%
Distributive services	9.4%	10.8%	-1.4%
Business services	4.2%	10.3%	-6.1%
Consumer services	34.5%	41.7%	-7.2%
Public services	18.6%	23.2%	-4.6%
Total	100	100	
New Brunswick			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	7.2%	1.5%	5.7%
Forestry and mining	3.2%	0.8%	2.5%
Construction	5.4%	4.8%	0.6%
Manufacturing	17.3%	9.4%	8.0%
Distributive services	8.5%	14.6%	-6.1%
Business services	5.7%	10.5%	-4.8%
Consumer services	30.6%	39.8%	-9.2%
Public services	22.1%	18.7%	3.4%
Total	100	100	
Quebec			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	7.6%	0.9%	6.7%
Forestry and mining	2.5%	0.4%	2.0%
Construction	4.2%	3.9%	0.3%
Manufacturing	25.4%	16.8%	8.6%
Distributive services	9.4%	11.8%	-2.3%
Business services	6.4%	13.3%	-6.9%
Consumer services	30.0%	35.7%	-5.7%
Public services	14.5%	17.3%	-2.8%
Total	100	100	
Ontario			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	8.3%	1.2%	7.1%
Forestry and mining	1.5%	0.3%	1.3%
Construction	7.3%	5.0%	2.3%
Manufacturing	17.9%	16.0%	2.0%
Distributive services	9.9%	11.4%	-1.6%
Business services	5.6%	15.7%	-10.2%
Consumer services	31.8%	34.6%	-2.8%
Public services	17.7%	15.8%	2.0%
Total	100	100	

Appendix Table 6 : Distribution of employment by industry, individuals aged 15-29 who are not full-time students, 1996.

	(1) Rural	(2) Urban	(3) (1) - (2)
Manitoba			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	13.2%	1.1%	12.1%
Forestry and mining	2.0%	0.6%	1.5%
Construction	6.1%	4.3%	1.9%
Manufacturing	13.0%	12.5%	0.5%
Distributive services	10.5%	13.0%	-2.4%
Business services	4.2%	11.1%	-6.9%
Consumer services	29.8%	38.6%	-8.8%
Public services	21.1%	18.9%	2.2%
Total	100	100	
Saskatchewan			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	19.5%	2.0%	17.5%
Forestry and mining	5.3%	1.7%	3.7%
Construction	5.1%	4.9%	0.2%
Manufacturing	7.2%	9.7%	-2.5%
Distributive services	12.0%	12.4%	-0.3%
Business services	3.8%	8.8%	-5.0%
Consumer services	28.5%	41.9%	-13.4%
Public services	18.5%	18.7%	-0.2%
Total	100	100	
Alberta			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	11.8%	1.1%	10.7%
Forestry and mining	9.4%	3.6%	5.8%
Construction	7.3%	6.7%	0.7%
Manufacturing	7.8%	9.4%	-1.6%
Distributive services	10.5%	12.5%	-2.0%
Business services	4.9%	12.1%	-7.2%
Consumer services	32.7%	40.2%	-7.5%
Public services	15.5%	14.4%	1.0%
Total	100	100	
British Columbia			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	4.7%	1.8%	2.8%
Forestry and mining	8.3%	1.4%	6.9%
Construction	7.9%	7.4%	0.5%
Manufacturing	11.8%	9.6%	2.2%
Distributive services	7.1%	11.7%	-4.6%
Business services	5.1%	12.5%	-7.4%
Consumer services	41.1%	40.7%	0.4%
Public services	14.0%	14.9%	-0.9%
Total	100	100	

Appendix Table 6 : Distribution of employment by industry, individuals aged 15-29 who are not full-time students, 1996.

	(1) Rural	(2) Urban	(3) (1) - (2)
Yukon			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	-	-	-
Forestry and mining	19.7%	-	-
Construction	-	9.1%	-
Manufacturing	-	-	-
Distributive services	-	15.2%	-
Business services	-	8.5%	-
Consumer services	33.6%	39.2%	-5.6%
Public services	29.6%	22.7%	6.9%
Total	100	100	
Northwest Territories			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	-	-	-
Forestry and mining	-	7.0%	-
Construction	6.2%	-	-
Manufacturing	-	-	-
Distributive services	14.1%	17.0%	-2.9%
Business services	5.1%	11.6%	-6.4%
Consumer services	31.3%	30.2%	1.0%
Public services	37.9%	27.9%	10.0%
Total	100	100	

Source : Census 1996.

Appendix Table 7 : Employment rate and full year full-time employment rate, by province, 1996.

	Age	Rural vs urban	Employment rate		Full year full-time employment rate	
			1996 Non-students	1996 All persons	1996 Non-students	1996 All persons
CANADA						
	15-19	r	50.6%	35.4%	12.5%	4.7%
	15-19	u	50.6%	35.1%	12.3%	4.1%
	20-24	r	66.6%	60.9%	34.3%	25.7%
	20-24	u	73.4%	65.9%	40.2%	26.2%
	25-29	r	71.2%	69.5%	49.1%	47.3%
	25-29	u	78.3%	75.0%	59.3%	55.0%
	15-29	r	66.2%	53.4%	39.0%	27.3%
	15-29	u	73.5%	59.3%	48.8%	33.7%
	25-54	r	73.8%	73.0%	57.1%	56.4%
	25-54	u	78.2%	76.7%	66.1%	64.6%
ATLANTIC						
	15-19	r	36.0%	22.8%	5.7%	2.1%
	15-19	u	44.9%	30.5%	9.5%	3.0%
	20-24	r	55.5%	48.4%	22.1%	16.2%
	20-24	u	69.8%	61.0%	33.2%	21.9%
	25-29	r	61.5%	59.5%	37.8%	36.2%
	25-29	u	75.9%	72.6%	55.2%	51.3%
	15-29	r	55.8%	42.4%	28.7%	20.4%
	15-29	u	70.2%	55.1%	43.5%	29.9%
	25-54	r	62.2%	61.3%	44.7%	44.0%
	25-54	u	74.4%	73.1%	63.9%	62.5%
NFLD	15-19	r	21.1%	10.9%	-	-
	15-19	u	39.4%	23.7%	-	2.6%
	20-24	r	37.3%	31.4%	15.2%	10.9%
	20-24	u	62.4%	50.9%	30.9%	18.1%
	25-29	r	47.9%	45.7%	29.6%	28.4%
	25-29	u	72.3%	66.4%	53.8%	49.2%
	15-29	r	40.1%	28.0%	21.7%	16.0%
	15-29	u	64.4%	47.1%	41.8%	28.0%
	25-54	r	48.7%	47.6%	36.8%	36.0%
	25-54	u	71.8%	69.8%	65.5%	63.7%
PEI	15-19	r	60.1%	38.3%	-	-
	15-19	u	58.0%	46.4%	-	-
	20-24	r	72.6%	66.9%	24.8%	19.3%
	20-24	u	75.5%	68.7%	35.4%	25.3%
	25-29	r	77.9%	76.5%	32.1%	31.1%
	25-29	u	81.4%	78.5%	53.4%	49.6%
	15-29	r	72.9%	58.7%	25.5%	18.0%
	15-29	u	76.6%	64.4%	42.2%	27.7%
	25-54	r	75.4%	74.7%	37.4%	36.9%
	25-54	u	79.3%	78.2%	61.3%	59.8%

Appendix Table 7 : Employment rate and full year full-time employment rate, by province, 1996.

	Age	Rural vs urban	Employment rate		Full year full-time employment rate	
			1996 Non-students	1996 All persons	1996 Non-students	1996 All persons
NS	15-19	r	42.3%	29.0%	6.8%	1.9%
	15-19	u	41.6%	30.0%	8.9%	2.6%
	20-24	r	63.6%	56.0%	24.5%	17.8%
	20-24	u	69.9%	63.3%	33.0%	22.4%
	25-29	r	67.3%	66.0%	43.1%	41.5%
	25-29	u	75.4%	72.9%	55.7%	51.8%
	15-29	r	63.1%	49.1%	32.9%	22.4%
	15-29	u	70.0%	56.1%	44.3%	30.9%
	25-54	r	68.6%	68.0%	50.9%	50.2%
	25-54	u	73.8%	72.7%	63.9%	62.5%
NB	15-19	r	40.8%	26.1%	7.0%	2.8%
	15-19	u	50.6%	32.9%	12.1%	3.8%
	20-24	r	60.6%	54.4%	24.4%	18.3%
	20-24	u	72.9%	63.5%	34.2%	23.2%
	25-29	r	65.5%	63.4%	40.3%	38.5%
	25-29	u	78.1%	75.3%	55.7%	52.1%
	15-29	r	60.2%	47.2%	30.7%	22.3%
	15-29	u	72.9%	57.5%	43.7%	30.3%
	25-54	r	65.4%	64.6%	46.0%	45.3%
	25-54	u	76.0%	74.9%	63.6%	62.3%
QUE	15-19	r	44.7%	24.2%	16.2%	5.5%
	15-19	u	44.2%	27.4%	15.5%	4.6%
	20-24	r	65.7%	57.5%	35.4%	26.4%
	20-24	u	70.4%	62.5%	40.2%	25.1%
	25-29	r	70.1%	68.3%	48.9%	47.3%
	25-29	u	75.6%	72.0%	57.6%	53.3%
	15-29	r	65.1%	47.3%	40.8%	29.5%
	15-29	u	70.6%	54.2%	48.7%	33.0%
	25-54	r	69.6%	68.8%	54.7%	54.1%
	25-54	u	75.1%	73.6%	64.7%	63.2%
ONT	15-19	r	56.0%	43.6%	12.2%	4.0%
	15-19	u	47.9%	35.8%	10.2%	3.1%
	20-24	r	72.3%	67.3%	39.5%	27.1%
	20-24	u	72.9%	65.3%	40.8%	24.8%
	25-29	r	76.6%	75.4%	56.3%	54.3%
	25-29	u	79.0%	75.6%	62.2%	57.9%
	15-29	r	71.9%	60.4%	44.6%	29.0%
	15-29	u	73.9%	59.9%	51.6%	34.3%
	25-54	r	78.8%	78.1%	64.3%	63.6%
	25-54	u	79.0%	77.5%	68.9%	67.3%

Appendix Table 7 : Employment rate and full year full-time employment rate, by province, 1996.

	Age	Rural vs urban	Employment rate 1996 Non-students	Employment rate 1996 All persons	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 Non-students	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 All persons
MAN	15-19	r	52.3%	43.0%	17.4%	7.6%
	15-19	u	56.2%	42.8%	12.6%	5.0%
	20-24	r	67.3%	63.9%	40.3%	33.2%
	20-24	u	76.9%	72.1%	43.2%	31.4%
	25-29	r	70.6%	69.2%	53.5%	51.7%
	25-29	u	80.0%	77.3%	61.5%	57.4%
	15-29	r	65.7%	57.1%	42.5%	30.9%
	15-29	u	75.7%	64.7%	49.6%	35.8%
	25-54	r	79.3%	78.6%	62.6%	62.0%
	25-54	u	81.4%	80.2%	68.1%	66.6%
SASK	15-19	r	53.4%	43.1%	12.6%	4.9%
	15-19	u	61.3%	45.4%	11.9%	4.8%
	20-24	r	68.3%	64.0%	39.0%	30.8%
	20-24	u	76.2%	69.7%	40.4%	28.9%
	25-29	r	74.2%	72.6%	52.5%	50.8%
	25-29	u	80.0%	76.1%	59.1%	54.1%
	15-29	r	67.8%	56.9%	40.8%	27.4%
	15-29	u	75.6%	63.5%	45.7%	31.9%
	25-54	r	82.0%	81.3%	63.1%	62.5%
	25-54	u	83.1%	81.5%	67.6%	65.7%
ALTA	15-19	r	62.1%	48.6%	14.9%	6.5%
	15-19	u	60.0%	43.4%	13.3%	5.3%
	20-24	r	74.4%	71.6%	38.7%	31.7%
	20-24	u	80.2%	74.4%	41.6%	29.7%
	25-29	r	77.2%	75.7%	53.0%	51.2%
	25-29	u	81.9%	79.1%	59.0%	54.6%
	15-29	r	73.4%	63.7%	41.6%	30.4%
	15-29	u	78.4%	66.3%	47.9%	34.5%
	25-54	r	82.7%	82.0%	62.7%	61.9%
	25-54	u	82.6%	81.3%	65.6%	63.9%
BC	15-19	r	55.8%	43.4%	8.8%	3.8%
	15-19	u	55.4%	39.5%	12.7%	5.3%
	20-24	r	68.5%	65.3%	29.5%	24.5%
	20-24	u	74.3%	67.4%	39.6%	29.6%
	25-29	r	71.7%	70.3%	44.1%	42.3%
	25-29	u	78.1%	75.4%	54.9%	51.1%
	15-29	r	67.6%	58.2%	33.2%	24.1%
	15-29	u	73.7%	61.6%	45.1%	33.5%
	25-54	r	75.7%	75.0%	52.1%	51.4%
	25-54	u	78.2%	77.1%	61.0%	59.5%

Appendix Table 7 : Employment rate and full year full-time employment rate, by province, 1996.

	Age	Rural vs urban	Employment rate		Full year full-time employment rate	
			1996 Non-students	1996 All persons	1996 Non-students	1996 All persons
YUKON	15-19	r	-	36.6%	-	-
	15-19	u	57.6%	47.5%	-	-
	20-24	r	69.0%	68.9%	-	-
	20-24	u	75.6%	67.1%	28.9%	21.1%
	25-29	r	76.0%	74.1%	34.7%	33.8%
	25-29	u	79.8%	77.0%	56.0%	50.8%
	15-29	r	70.2%	61.7%	28.5%	22.6%
	15-29	u	75.0%	64.1%	42.8%	29.7%
	25-54	r	77.6%	76.8%	43.2%	42.4%
	25-54	u	84.0%	82.6%	61.5%	59.8%
NWT	15-19	r	26.8%	23.5%	-	-
	15-19	u	61.7%	46.5%	-	-
	20-24	r	54.3%	49.1%	31.1%	25.6%
	20-24	u	80.3%	71.0%	45.2%	33.6%
	25-29	r	63.8%	60.5%	42.6%	40.3%
	25-29	u	87.4%	84.6%	66.8%	64.3%
	15-29	r	53.8%	44.5%	34.7%	26.9%
	15-29	u	81.8%	68.9%	54.4%	40.6%
	25-54	r	71.8%	69.7%	54.6%	52.7%
	25-54	u	88.4%	86.9%	73.5%	72.2%

Source : Census 1996.

Appendix Table 8 : Employment rate and full year full-time employment rate by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Employment rate 1996 Non-students	Employment rate 1996 All persons	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 Non-students	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 All persons
NEWFOUNDLAND							
1010	Avalon Peninsula	15-19	r	21.6%	10.8%	-	-
1010	Avalon Peninsula	15-19	u	39.9%	25.5%	-	3.4%
1010	Avalon Peninsula	20-24	r	38.4%	31.9%	19.7%	13.5%
1010	Avalon Peninsula	20-24	u	65.6%	53.9%	32.7%	19.1%
1010	Avalon Peninsula	25-29	r	50.4%	48.3%	32.2%	31.1%
1010	Avalon Peninsula	25-29	u	74.1%	67.9%	55.7%	50.6%
1010	Avalon Peninsula	15-29	r	41.7%	28.2%	24.9%	17.8%
1010	Avalon Peninsula	15-29	u	66.7%	49.8%	43.9%	29.5%
1010	Avalon Peninsula	25-54	r	49.8%	48.6%	40.3%	39.5%
1010	Avalon Peninsula	25-54	u	73.4%	71.2%	67.3%	65.3%
1020	South Coast - Burin Peninsula	15-19	r	20.4%	9.2%	-	-
1020	South Coast - Burin Peninsula	20-24	r	36.7%	30.1%	11.4%	8.1%
1020	South Coast - Burin Peninsula	25-29	r	44.5%	41.2%	25.2%	23.4%
1020	South Coast - Burin Peninsula	15-29	r	38.1%	25.4%	18.8%	13.6%
1020	South Coast - Burin Peninsula	25-54	r	47.9%	45.9%	34.3%	33.3%
1030	West Coast - Northern Peninsula	15-19	r	22.9%	13.3%	-	-
1030	West Coast - Northern Peninsula	15-19	u	37.0%	18.2%	-	-
1030	West Coast - Northern Peninsula	20-24	r	37.0%	32.0%	15.3%	11.0%
1030	West Coast - Northern Peninsula	20-24	u	51.2%	41.3%	24.2%	13.7%
1030	West Coast - Northern Peninsula	25-29	r	49.7%	47.4%	32.4%	31.2%
1030	West Coast - Northern Peninsula	25-29	u	66.2%	59.7%	46.3%	41.2%
1030	West Coast - Northern Peninsula	15-29	r	41.2%	30.1%	23.3%	17.3%
1030	West Coast - Northern Peninsula	15-29	u	56.2%	38.0%	33.6%	21.2%
1030	West Coast - Northern Peninsula	25-54	r	50.9%	49.9%	39.4%	38.7%
1030	West Coast - Northern Peninsula	25-54	u	68.2%	66.2%	61.8%	60.0%
1040	Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	15-19	r	19.4%	10.1%	-	-
1040	Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	15-19	u	40.4%	21.5%	-	-
1040	Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	20-24	r	37.2%	31.0%	13.9%	10.2%
1040	Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	20-24	u	58.3%	45.2%	29.4%	17.9%
1040	Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	25-29	r	46.4%	44.7%	27.2%	26.3%
1040	Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	25-29	u	68.4%	64.4%	50.2%	48.9%
1040	Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	15-29	r	38.9%	27.3%	19.5%	14.7%
1040	Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	15-29	u	61.2%	43.1%	38.5%	26.8%
1040	Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	25-54	r	46.5%	45.6%	33.0%	32.4%
1040	Notre Dame - Central Bonavista Bay	25-54	u	67.8%	66.3%	60.2%	59.3%
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND							
1110	Prince Edward Island	15-19	r	60.1%	38.3%	-	-
1110	Prince Edward Island	15-19	u	58.0%	46.4%	-	-
1110	Prince Edward Island	20-24	r	72.6%	66.9%	24.8%	19.3%
1110	Prince Edward Island	20-24	u	75.5%	68.7%	35.4%	25.3%
1110	Prince Edward Island	25-29	r	77.9%	76.5%	32.1%	31.1%
1110	Prince Edward Island	25-29	u	81.4%	78.5%	53.4%	49.6%

Appendix Table 8 : Employment rate and full year full-time employment rate by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Employment rate 1996 Non-students	Employment rate 1996 All persons	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 Non-students	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 All persons
1110	Prince Edward Island	15-29	r	72.9%	58.7%	25.5%	18.0%
1110	Prince Edward Island	15-29	u	76.6%	64.4%	42.2%	27.7%
1110	Prince Edward Island	25-54	r	75.4%	74.7%	37.4%	36.9%
1110	Prince Edward Island	25-54	u	79.3%	78.2%	61.3%	59.8%
NOVA SCOTIA							
1210	Cape Breton	15-19	r	-	20.5%	-	-
1210	Cape Breton	15-19	u	19.1%	17.1%	-	-
1210	Cape Breton	20-24	r	51.7%	42.3%	13.6%	9.2%
1210	Cape Breton	20-24	u	49.8%	42.5%	17.7%	12.3%
1210	Cape Breton	25-29	r	54.5%	53.6%	26.9%	25.6%
1210	Cape Breton	25-29	u	58.7%	55.9%	36.8%	34.3%
1210	Cape Breton	15-29	r	49.9%	36.5%	20.5%	13.0%
1210	Cape Breton	15-29	u	50.5%	36.6%	27.4%	18.3%
1210	Cape Breton	25-54	r	59.3%	58.6%	38.9%	38.3%
1210	Cape Breton	25-54	u	59.4%	58.4%	51.2%	50.1%
1220	North Shore	15-19	r	49.2%	29.5%	-	-
1220	North Shore	15-19	u	50.6%	33.9%	-	-
1220	North Shore	20-24	r	65.6%	57.2%	25.6%	17.5%
1220	North Shore	20-24	u	69.9%	62.2%	34.1%	23.7%
1220	North Shore	25-29	r	65.9%	64.3%	42.4%	40.4%
1220	North Shore	25-29	u	70.5%	69.5%	47.4%	45.4%
1220	North Shore	15-29	r	64.1%	48.7%	32.4%	20.5%
1220	North Shore	15-29	u	67.8%	54.2%	38.5%	26.4%
1220	North Shore	25-54	r	68.1%	67.4%	50.9%	50.2%
1220	North Shore	25-54	u	71.6%	70.9%	60.7%	59.9%
1230	Annapolis Valley	15-19	r	44.2%	32.5%	-	-
1230	Annapolis Valley	15-19	u	49.1%	39.5%	-	-
1230	Annapolis Valley	20-24	r	65.5%	58.4%	28.9%	20.1%
1230	Annapolis Valley	20-24	u	68.5%	65.5%	34.2%	26.3%
1230	Annapolis Valley	25-29	r	70.4%	69.1%	50.3%	48.4%
1230	Annapolis Valley	25-29	u	72.2%	71.5%	48.1%	46.2%
1230	Annapolis Valley	15-29	r	65.5%	52.5%	39.1%	26.6%
1230	Annapolis Valley	15-29	u	68.1%	58.6%	38.7%	27.4%
1230	Annapolis Valley	25-54	r	71.7%	71.3%	59.1%	58.5%
1230	Annapolis Valley	25-54	u	74.3%	73.4%	59.1%	58.1%
1240	Southern	15-19	r	42.5%	29.1%	-	-
1240	Southern	20-24	r	65.2%	58.3%	24.3%	19.2%
1240	Southern	25-29	r	68.8%	67.4%	42.6%	41.2%
1240	Southern	15-29	r	64.3%	51.0%	32.3%	23.5%
1240	Southern	25-54	r	69.1%	68.4%	48.0%	47.3%
1250	Halifax	15-19	r	-	30.2%	-	-
1250	Halifax	15-19	u	47.1%	33.8%	11.4%	3.3%

Appendix Table 8 : Employment rate and full year full-time employment rate by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Employment rate 1996 Non-students	Employment rate 1996 All persons	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 Non-students	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 All persons
1250	Halifax	20-24	r	56.4%	53.0%	-	-
1250	Halifax	20-24	u	76.2%	70.2%	36.3%	24.4%
1250	Halifax	25-29	r	75.2%	75.4%	45.1%	44.7%
1250	Halifax	25-29	u	80.9%	77.9%	61.8%	56.9%
1250	Halifax	15-29	r	66.0%	51.7%	34.5%	24.4%
1250	Halifax	15-29	u	76.4%	62.8%	49.8%	35.2%
1250	Halifax	25-54	r	70.7%	70.5%	50.7%	50.7%
1250	Halifax	25-54	u	78.6%	77.4%	68.1%	66.4%
NEW BRUNSWICK							
1310	Campbellton - Miramichi	15-19	r	31.8%	19.8%	-	-
1310	Campbellton - Miramichi	15-19	u	45.5%	27.2%	-	-
1310	Campbellton - Miramichi	20-24	r	52.7%	46.0%	16.5%	12.3%
1310	Campbellton - Miramichi	20-24	u	64.4%	53.1%	32.6%	22.6%
1310	Campbellton - Miramichi	25-29	r	59.7%	57.8%	33.4%	31.8%
1310	Campbellton - Miramichi	25-29	u	68.2%	63.2%	45.2%	41.2%
1310	Campbellton - Miramichi	15-29	r	53.0%	40.0%	23.9%	17.5%
1310	Campbellton - Miramichi	15-29	u	63.5%	47.2%	35.7%	24.1%
1310	Campbellton - Miramichi	25-54	r	58.7%	58.0%	38.6%	37.9%
1310	Campbellton - Miramichi	25-54	u	67.1%	65.5%	55.5%	54.3%
1320	Moncton - Richibucto	15-19	r	47.3%	27.3%	-	-
1320	Moncton - Richibucto	15-19	u	55.2%	36.4%	15.4%	4.9%
1320	Moncton - Richibucto	20-24	r	65.2%	58.0%	26.6%	19.6%
1320	Moncton - Richibucto	20-24	u	81.0%	70.0%	38.1%	26.0%
1320	Moncton - Richibucto	25-29	r	72.2%	68.6%	36.3%	34.2%
1320	Moncton - Richibucto	25-29	u	79.3%	77.2%	58.5%	55.3%
1320	Moncton - Richibucto	15-29	r	66.2%	50.2%	29.4%	20.8%
1320	Moncton - Richibucto	15-29	u	77.1%	62.0%	46.7%	32.6%
1320	Moncton - Richibucto	25-54	r	69.8%	68.8%	43.3%	42.6%
1320	Moncton - Richibucto	25-54	u	79.0%	78.1%	65.2%	63.9%
1330	Saint John - St. Stephen	15-19	r	43.6%	28.9%	-	-
1330	Saint John - St. Stephen	15-19	u	48.0%	29.1%	-	-
1330	Saint John - St. Stephen	20-24	r	62.8%	59.3%	25.8%	19.9%
1330	Saint John - St. Stephen	20-24	u	65.3%	58.8%	29.1%	21.4%
1330	Saint John - St. Stephen	25-29	r	67.3%	66.3%	44.6%	42.7%
1330	Saint John - St. Stephen	25-29	u	75.2%	72.8%	55.0%	52.5%
1330	Saint John - St. Stephen	15-29	r	62.2%	51.0%	33.0%	24.1%
1330	Saint John - St. Stephen	15-29	u	68.2%	53.2%	41.3%	30.2%
1330	Saint John - St. Stephen	25-54	r	69.5%	68.9%	53.9%	53.2%
1330	Saint John - St. Stephen	25-54	u	72.8%	71.9%	63.3%	62.3%
1340	Fredericton - Oromocto	15-19	r	39.4%	26.2%	-	-
1340	Fredericton - Oromocto	15-19	u	51.8%	37.2%	-	-
1340	Fredericton - Oromocto	20-24	r	63.7%	60.0%	34.4%	26.9%
1340	Fredericton - Oromocto	20-24	u	77.8%	65.4%	36.8%	22.2%

Appendix Table 8 : Employment rate and full year full-time employment rate by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Employment rate 1996 Non-students	Employment rate 1996 All persons	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 Non-students	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 All persons
1340	Fredericton - Oromocto	25-29	r	70.0%	67.7%	52.0%	49.6%
1340	Fredericton - Oromocto	25-29	u	84.6%	80.9%	58.0%	52.8%
1340	Fredericton - Oromocto	15-29	r	64.4%	52.0%	42.3%	31.8%
1340	Fredericton - Oromocto	15-29	u	78.5%	62.4%	47.1%	30.8%
1340	Fredericton - Oromocto	25-54	r	68.9%	68.4%	54.7%	54.0%
1340	Fredericton - Oromocto	25-54	u	81.9%	80.4%	67.5%	65.6%
1350	Edmunston - Woodstock	15-19	r	53.5%	37.7%	-	-
1350	Edmunston - Woodstock	15-19	u	47.2%	33.4%	-	-
1350	Edmunston - Woodstock	20-24	r	70.4%	63.1%	31.1%	23.2%
1350	Edmunston - Woodstock	20-24	u	70.8%	62.5%	33.3%	21.1%
1350	Edmunston - Woodstock	25-29	r	67.2%	65.2%	46.9%	45.3%
1350	Edmunston - Woodstock	25-29	u	79.0%	76.6%	49.9%	47.3%
1350	Edmunston - Woodstock	15-29	r	66.3%	54.6%	36.4%	25.9%
1350	Edmunston - Woodstock	15-29	u	71.7%	56.2%	40.1%	26.5%
1350	Edmunston - Woodstock	25-54	r	70.5%	69.7%	53.5%	52.9%
1350	Edmunston - Woodstock	25-54	u	72.6%	71.9%	55.7%	55.0%
QUEBEC							
2410	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	15-19	r	23.6%	11.9%	-	-
2410	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	15-19	u	-	-	-	-
2410	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	20-24	r	45.7%	35.6%	17.7%	12.9%
2410	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	20-24	u	-	-	-	-
2410	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	25-29	r	60.1%	58.2%	30.2%	28.9%
2410	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	25-29	u	-	-	-	-
2410	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	15-29	r	50.5%	33.2%	24.2%	17.8%
2410	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	15-29	u	-	-	-	-
2410	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	25-54	r	57.3%	56.6%	38.3%	37.7%
2410	Gaspésie - Îles-de-la-Madeleine	25-54	u	44.6%	43.4%	41.9%	40.3%
2415	Bas-Saint-Laurent	15-19	r	35.0%	15.3%	-	-
2415	Bas-Saint-Laurent	15-19	u	41.7%	25.1%	-	-
2415	Bas-Saint-Laurent	20-24	r	56.9%	45.8%	24.7%	17.5%
2415	Bas-Saint-Laurent	20-24	u	70.7%	58.9%	31.3%	17.0%
2415	Bas-Saint-Laurent	25-29	r	64.6%	62.8%	37.9%	36.5%
2415	Bas-Saint-Laurent	25-29	u	75.4%	71.8%	45.6%	41.8%
2415	Bas-Saint-Laurent	15-29	r	57.6%	37.5%	30.5%	22.6%
2415	Bas-Saint-Laurent	15-29	u	69.8%	48.7%	38.0%	22.6%
2415	Bas-Saint-Laurent	25-54	r	62.5%	61.8%	46.4%	45.9%
2415	Bas-Saint-Laurent	25-54	u	74.6%	72.9%	58.7%	57.3%
2420	Québec	15-19	r	42.1%	22.5%	-	-
2420	Québec	15-19	u	36.1%	24.4%	10.7%	2.7%
2420	Québec	20-24	r	69.7%	59.7%	29.8%	20.5%
2420	Québec	20-24	u	71.7%	62.2%	37.7%	20.9%
2420	Québec	25-29	r	70.8%	69.4%	52.9%	51.4%
2420	Québec	25-29	u	78.0%	73.6%	55.1%	50.0%

Appendix Table 8 : Employment rate and full year full-time employment rate by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Employment rate 1996 Non-students	Employment rate 1996 All persons	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 Non-students	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 All persons
2420	Québec	15-29	r	67.1%	48.0%	41.2%	28.8%
2420	Québec	15-29	u	72.2%	54.0%	46.7%	29.7%
2420	Québec	25-54	r	69.5%	68.9%	54.2%	53.6%
2420	Québec	25-54	u	77.4%	75.7%	65.3%	63.4%
2425	Chaudière - Appalaches	15-19	r	54.5%	27.3%	21.5%	7.1%
2425	Chaudière - Appalaches	15-19	u	47.8%	29.6%	-	3.3%
2425	Chaudière - Appalaches	20-24	r	77.0%	66.6%	40.8%	32.2%
2425	Chaudière - Appalaches	20-24	u	76.3%	66.4%	41.1%	25.9%
2425	Chaudière - Appalaches	25-29	r	79.4%	77.2%	52.0%	50.4%
2425	Chaudière - Appalaches	25-29	u	81.9%	78.4%	56.7%	53.2%
2425	Chaudière - Appalaches	15-29	r	75.3%	53.7%	44.6%	32.7%
2425	Chaudière - Appalaches	15-29	u	76.2%	55.7%	47.9%	31.2%
2425	Chaudière - Appalaches	25-54	r	74.9%	74.1%	58.3%	57.6%
2425	Chaudière - Appalaches	25-54	u	78.9%	77.5%	63.2%	62.0%
2430	Estrie	15-19	r	56.2%	29.9%	24.5%	8.9%
2430	Estrie	15-19	u	46.2%	30.4%	16.2%	4.6%
2430	Estrie	20-24	r	75.5%	67.3%	42.0%	31.7%
2430	Estrie	20-24	u	74.2%	64.0%	40.6%	24.2%
2430	Estrie	25-29	r	76.6%	75.2%	58.4%	56.2%
2430	Estrie	25-29	u	77.8%	72.7%	53.5%	49.0%
2430	Estrie	15-29	r	72.9%	54.1%	48.2%	35.0%
2430	Estrie	15-29	u	72.8%	55.4%	45.8%	29.7%
2430	Estrie	25-54	r	76.0%	75.1%	59.9%	59.1%
2430	Estrie	25-54	u	77.2%	75.4%	61.2%	59.6%
2435	Montérégie	15-19	r	52.0%	29.6%	17.2%	6.3%
2435	Montérégie	15-19	u	49.1%	30.2%	16.2%	4.8%
2435	Montérégie	20-24	r	75.1%	68.1%	43.1%	32.7%
2435	Montérégie	20-24	u	73.7%	66.3%	42.0%	27.1%
2435	Montérégie	25-29	r	74.5%	73.4%	58.1%	56.7%
2435	Montérégie	25-29	u	78.4%	75.8%	60.7%	57.9%
2435	Montérégie	15-29	r	71.8%	54.2%	48.5%	35.4%
2435	Montérégie	15-29	u	73.2%	56.0%	50.4%	34.3%
2435	Montérégie	25-54	r	75.9%	75.3%	62.2%	61.5%
2435	Montérégie	25-54	u	77.8%	76.7%	66.9%	65.9%
2440	Montréal	15-19	u	41.5%	24.8%	16.6%	5.2%
2440	Montréal	20-24	u	67.2%	59.1%	40.4%	24.7%
2440	Montréal	25-29	u	72.7%	68.2%	58.1%	52.3%
2440	Montréal	15-29	u	68.3%	53.5%	49.9%	34.6%
2440	Montréal	25-54	u	71.7%	69.5%	64.2%	61.9%
2445	Laval	15-19	u	47.0%	29.6%	21.0%	5.6%
2445	Laval	20-24	u	74.7%	68.5%	45.5%	28.8%
2445	Laval	25-29	u	79.3%	76.7%	63.2%	60.3%

Appendix Table 8 : Employment rate and full year full-time employment rate by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Employment rate		Full year full-time employment rate	
				1996 Non-students	1996 All persons	1996 Non-students	1996 All persons
2445	Laval	15-29	u	74.5%	58.0%	54.3%	37.5%
2445	Laval	25-54	u	78.2%	77.2%	68.2%	67.2%
2450	Lanaudière	15-19	r	38.3%	26.9%	23.4%	5.9%
2450	Lanaudière	15-19	u	50.0%	30.0%	17.4%	5.6%
2450	Lanaudière	20-24	r	63.4%	59.2%	40.9%	30.0%
2450	Lanaudière	20-24	u	73.5%	68.9%	42.3%	29.8%
2450	Lanaudière	25-29	r	68.7%	67.0%	51.5%	49.7%
2450	Lanaudière	25-29	u	76.2%	74.3%	57.5%	55.6%
2450	Lanaudière	15-29	r	63.4%	49.2%	45.7%	32.3%
2450	Lanaudière	15-29	u	72.0%	55.4%	48.4%	34.3%
2450	Lanaudière	25-54	r	67.3%	66.8%	56.0%	55.4%
2450	Lanaudière	25-54	u	78.0%	77.2%	65.7%	65.0%
2455	Laurentides	15-19	r	46.1%	27.3%	-	4.9%
2455	Laurentides	15-19	u	46.6%	31.1%	13.3%	5.2%
2455	Laurentides	20-24	r	63.0%	58.9%	36.6%	27.7%
2455	Laurentides	20-24	u	73.0%	69.2%	44.1%	32.0%
2455	Laurentides	25-29	r	67.8%	66.4%	49.3%	47.9%
2455	Laurentides	25-29	u	77.3%	75.7%	59.7%	57.6%
2455	Laurentides	15-29	r	63.5%	48.9%	41.7%	29.7%
2455	Laurentides	15-29	u	72.3%	57.7%	50.5%	36.8%
2455	Laurentides	25-54	r	68.4%	67.7%	53.2%	52.6%
2455	Laurentides	25-54	u	76.1%	75.3%	64.8%	64.1%
2460	Outaouais	15-19	r	47.4%	27.3%	-	-
2460	Outaouais	15-19	u	44.3%	30.8%	14.5%	4.4%
2460	Outaouais	20-24	r	57.4%	51.3%	31.8%	23.6%
2460	Outaouais	20-24	u	71.6%	67.7%	40.9%	28.5%
2460	Outaouais	25-29	r	61.2%	59.0%	48.2%	46.9%
2460	Outaouais	25-29	u	78.1%	76.5%	62.0%	57.8%
2460	Outaouais	15-29	r	58.0%	44.9%	38.9%	28.2%
2460	Outaouais	15-29	u	72.3%	59.4%	51.4%	36.9%
2460	Outaouais	25-54	r	64.9%	63.6%	54.0%	53.5%
2460	Outaouais	25-54	u	77.9%	76.9%	68.9%	67.4%
2465	Abitibi - Témiscamingue	15-19	r	43.0%	24.0%	-	-
2465	Abitibi - Témiscamingue	15-19	u	49.3%	32.2%	-	6.3%
2465	Abitibi - Témiscamingue	20-24	r	58.1%	53.0%	36.2%	27.1%
2465	Abitibi - Témiscamingue	20-24	u	67.7%	58.3%	36.4%	24.8%
2465	Abitibi - Témiscamingue	25-29	r	67.1%	64.7%	49.4%	47.1%
2465	Abitibi - Témiscamingue	25-29	u	75.0%	71.4%	51.0%	48.4%
2465	Abitibi - Témiscamingue	15-29	r	60.2%	44.8%	40.0%	29.0%
2465	Abitibi - Témiscamingue	15-29	u	69.3%	53.3%	43.3%	29.6%
2465	Abitibi - Témiscamingue	25-54	r	66.9%	65.9%	56.5%	55.5%
2465	Abitibi - Témiscamingue	25-54	u	74.4%	72.8%	60.7%	59.7%

Appendix Table 8 : Employment rate and full year full-time employment rate by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Employment rate 1996 Non-students	Employment rate 1996 All persons	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 Non-students	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 All persons
2470	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	15-19	r	49.9%	26.3%	20.5%	6.7%
2470	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	15-19	u	43.2%	27.4%	12.0%	3.7%
2470	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	20-24	r	69.4%	61.5%	36.6%	26.4%
2470	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	20-24	u	67.8%	60.7%	35.1%	21.5%
2470	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	25-29	r	71.7%	69.6%	48.8%	47.6%
2470	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	25-29	u	74.1%	71.5%	51.2%	48.1%
2470	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	15-29	r	67.9%	49.0%	41.5%	29.4%
2470	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	15-29	u	68.0%	51.1%	42.2%	27.3%
2470	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	25-54	r	73.1%	72.3%	56.8%	56.2%
2470	Mauricie - Bois-Francs	25-54	u	73.1%	72.0%	59.6%	58.5%
2475	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	15-19	r	36.9%	15.8%	-	-
2475	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	15-19	u	36.1%	20.6%	14.2%	3.6%
2475	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	20-24	r	58.1%	47.4%	26.5%	18.0%
2475	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	20-24	u	61.2%	52.8%	30.2%	17.2%
2475	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	25-29	r	64.6%	62.6%	39.6%	37.7%
2475	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	25-29	u	67.4%	64.1%	43.9%	40.6%
2475	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	15-29	r	58.6%	37.1%	32.2%	21.7%
2475	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	15-29	u	61.0%	41.8%	36.6%	22.4%
2475	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	25-54	r	63.7%	62.7%	47.9%	47.2%
2475	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean	25-54	u	69.7%	68.3%	59.0%	57.7%
2480	Côte-Nord	15-19	r	25.5%	13.5%	-	-
2480	Côte-Nord	15-19	u	42.0%	26.9%	-	-
2480	Côte-Nord	20-24	r	46.8%	40.5%	21.6%	16.4%
2480	Côte-Nord	20-24	u	66.6%	52.8%	36.6%	24.1%
2480	Côte-Nord	25-29	r	56.3%	54.8%	33.4%	32.3%
2480	Côte-Nord	25-29	u	72.8%	70.4%	49.0%	46.3%
2480	Côte-Nord	15-29	r	48.6%	35.0%	26.5%	19.9%
2480	Côte-Nord	15-29	u	66.6%	48.6%	41.5%	28.4%
2480	Côte-Nord	25-54	r	59.9%	59.4%	43.6%	43.2%
2480	Côte-Nord	25-54	u	73.6%	72.5%	61.5%	60.4%
2490	Nord-du-Québec	15-19	r	36.1%	27.9%	-	-
2490	Nord-du-Québec	20-24	r	62.6%	53.6%	30.8%	25.1%
2490	Nord-du-Québec	25-29	r	71.0%	68.3%	43.9%	42.6%
2490	Nord-du-Québec	15-29	r	62.3%	49.2%	34.5%	25.7%
2490	Nord-du-Québec	25-54	r	73.2%	72.0%	57.0%	56.3%
ONTARIO							
3510	Ottawa	15-19	r	56.0%	43.1%	-	3.3%
3510	Ottawa	15-19	u	48.2%	38.3%	8.2%	2.4%
3510	Ottawa	20-24	r	72.6%	68.3%	37.9%	26.0%
3510	Ottawa	20-24	u	73.7%	67.2%	38.9%	22.8%
3510	Ottawa	25-29	r	78.2%	77.5%	58.3%	56.5%
3510	Ottawa	25-29	u	81.3%	77.2%	62.1%	56.3%
3510	Ottawa	15-29	r	73.5%	62.0%	46.1%	30.7%

Appendix Table 8 : Employment rate and full year full-time employment rate by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Employment rate 1996 Non-students	Employment rate 1996 All persons	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 Non-students	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 All persons
3510	Ottawa	15-29	u	75.7%	62.0%	51.1%	32.7%
3510	Ottawa	25-54	r	79.4%	78.8%	66.8%	66.1%
3510	Ottawa	25-54	u	81.0%	79.3%	71.0%	69.0%
3515	Kingston - Pembroke	15-19	r	53.5%	39.1%	-	3.0%
3515	Kingston - Pembroke	15-19	u	46.4%	37.4%	-	2.6%
3515	Kingston - Pembroke	20-24	r	68.0%	64.5%	35.9%	26.7%
3515	Kingston - Pembroke	20-24	u	71.2%	64.5%	35.8%	21.7%
3515	Kingston - Pembroke	25-29	r	72.8%	71.6%	54.4%	52.8%
3515	Kingston - Pembroke	25-29	u	77.0%	73.6%	56.3%	52.0%
3515	Kingston - Pembroke	15-29	r	68.5%	57.2%	42.7%	29.5%
3515	Kingston - Pembroke	15-29	u	71.2%	58.8%	44.5%	28.8%
3515	Kingston - Pembroke	25-54	r	75.3%	74.7%	61.7%	61.0%
3515	Kingston - Pembroke	25-54	u	78.1%	76.6%	66.6%	64.9%
3520	Muskoka - Kawarthas	15-19	r	52.3%	41.0%	-	-
3520	Muskoka - Kawarthas	15-19	u	45.0%	39.4%	-	-
3520	Muskoka - Kawarthas	20-24	r	72.4%	66.5%	36.6%	25.3%
3520	Muskoka - Kawarthas	20-24	u	69.5%	64.8%	36.1%	23.0%
3520	Muskoka - Kawarthas	25-29	r	75.1%	74.2%	50.8%	49.0%
3520	Muskoka - Kawarthas	25-29	u	77.4%	74.9%	57.8%	54.0%
3520	Muskoka - Kawarthas	15-29	r	70.7%	58.2%	40.2%	25.6%
3520	Muskoka - Kawarthas	15-29	u	70.0%	58.9%	44.9%	28.9%
3520	Muskoka - Kawarthas	25-54	r	77.1%	76.3%	60.4%	59.7%
3520	Muskoka - Kawarthas	25-54	u	78.4%	77.1%	64.9%	63.6%
3530	Toronto	15-19	r	69.7%	49.7%	-	-
3530	Toronto	15-19	u	44.9%	31.4%	12.0%	3.4%
3530	Toronto	20-24	r	75.3%	69.0%	39.6%	24.6%
3530	Toronto	20-24	u	72.8%	63.1%	42.0%	25.2%
3530	Toronto	25-29	r	82.7%	79.3%	63.2%	61.0%
3530	Toronto	25-29	u	78.9%	75.2%	64.3%	60.0%
3530	Toronto	15-29	r	78.2%	63.9%	49.2%	29.3%
3530	Toronto	15-29	u	74.1%	58.3%	54.6%	37.2%
3530	Toronto	25-54	r	83.6%	82.6%	68.4%	67.8%
3530	Toronto	25-54	u	78.6%	76.9%	69.9%	68.4%
3540	Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	15-19	r	59.6%	45.5%	25.4%	7.9%
3540	Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	15-19	u	55.2%	42.7%	9.8%	3.2%
3540	Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	20-24	r	78.6%	73.3%	47.7%	31.8%
3540	Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	20-24	u	76.7%	70.4%	42.9%	28.2%
3540	Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	25-29	r	82.5%	81.2%	62.3%	60.0%
3540	Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	25-29	u	81.8%	79.3%	63.4%	59.8%
3540	Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	15-29	r	77.5%	64.9%	52.5%	34.7%
3540	Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	15-29	u	77.0%	64.8%	51.6%	35.2%
3540	Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	25-54	r	83.0%	82.4%	67.9%	67.2%
3540	Kitchener - Waterloo - Barrie	25-54	u	81.9%	80.7%	69.3%	68.0%

Appendix Table 8 : Employment rate and full year full-time employment rate by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Employment rate 1996 Non-students	Employment rate 1996 All persons	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 Non-students	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 All persons
3550	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	15-19	r	58.5%	45.4%	-	-
3550	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	15-19	u	50.0%	39.8%	9.9%	3.1%
3550	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	20-24	r	77.2%	71.4%	41.6%	28.2%
3550	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	20-24	u	73.0%	67.7%	39.6%	24.4%
3550	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	25-29	r	79.2%	77.9%	55.1%	53.0%
3550	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	25-29	u	78.1%	75.3%	59.1%	55.5%
3550	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	15-29	r	75.2%	62.8%	43.4%	27.4%
3550	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	15-29	u	73.0%	61.2%	48.3%	31.6%
3550	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	25-54	r	81.2%	80.6%	65.4%	64.7%
3550	Hamilton - Niagara Peninsula	25-54	u	78.7%	77.6%	66.9%	65.6%
3560	London	15-19	r	66.5%	49.7%	12.8%	4.5%
3560	London	15-19	u	50.8%	39.5%	6.7%	2.5%
3560	London	20-24	r	80.5%	76.3%	44.0%	31.2%
3560	London	20-24	u	72.6%	66.8%	41.1%	24.7%
3560	London	25-29	r	80.8%	79.8%	61.9%	60.2%
3560	London	25-29	u	79.6%	76.0%	60.6%	55.6%
3560	London	15-29	r	78.5%	66.8%	48.7%	31.6%
3560	London	15-29	u	74.2%	61.7%	49.8%	32.5%
3560	London	25-54	r	82.7%	82.3%	69.0%	68.3%
3560	London	25-54	u	79.9%	78.2%	68.3%	66.5%
3570	Windsor - Sarnia	15-19	r	61.1%	46.2%	-	2.9%
3570	Windsor - Sarnia	15-19	u	53.6%	43.7%	10.8%	3.6%
3570	Windsor - Sarnia	20-24	r	75.5%	71.2%	41.8%	28.3%
3570	Windsor - Sarnia	20-24	u	75.2%	70.6%	43.2%	27.7%
3570	Windsor - Sarnia	25-29	r	77.7%	76.6%	60.6%	58.7%
3570	Windsor - Sarnia	25-29	u	79.3%	76.6%	61.2%	56.8%
3570	Windsor - Sarnia	15-29	r	74.2%	62.9%	46.5%	29.4%
3570	Windsor - Sarnia	15-29	u	74.6%	63.7%	49.9%	32.6%
3570	Windsor - Sarnia	25-54	r	81.1%	80.4%	66.5%	65.6%
3570	Windsor - Sarnia	25-54	u	78.0%	76.8%	66.8%	65.4%
3580	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	15-19	r	65.8%	52.9%	15.9%	5.2%
3580	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	15-19	u	55.5%	46.2%	-	-
3580	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	20-24	r	79.0%	71.8%	45.6%	29.8%
3580	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	20-24	u	74.5%	67.0%	43.0%	27.9%
3580	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	25-29	r	82.7%	81.4%	57.9%	55.7%
3580	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	25-29	u	81.1%	78.7%	56.2%	54.0%
3580	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	15-29	r	78.5%	66.6%	47.1%	29.0%
3580	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	15-29	u	74.8%	63.3%	46.4%	30.5%
3580	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	25-54	r	83.4%	82.8%	65.8%	65.2%
3580	Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	25-54	u	82.5%	81.8%	66.5%	65.6%
3590	Northeast	15-19	r	47.1%	33.9%	7.9%	3.1%
3590	Northeast	15-19	u	42.3%	34.4%	6.7%	2.0%
3590	Northeast	20-24	r	61.7%	55.5%	28.2%	18.7%

Appendix Table 8 : Employment rate and full year full-time employment rate by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Employment rate 1996 Non-students	Employment rate 1996 All persons	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 Non-students	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 All persons
3590	Northeast	20-24	u	64.8%	59.6%	32.4%	18.3%
3590	Northeast	25-29	r	66.7%	65.0%	48.4%	46.0%
3590	Northeast	25-29	u	72.9%	69.5%	52.1%	47.8%
3590	Northeast	15-29	r	61.8%	49.9%	35.8%	23.0%
3590	Northeast	15-29	u	66.1%	53.7%	40.9%	24.7%
3590	Northeast	25-54	r	70.4%	69.4%	58.3%	57.3%
3590	Northeast	25-54	u	75.2%	73.4%	64.2%	62.4%
3595	Northwest	15-19	r	38.2%	36.3%	11.6%	3.7%
3595	Northwest	15-19	u	48.3%	41.7%	-	3.0%
3595	Northwest	20-24	r	60.3%	56.6%	35.9%	26.9%
3595	Northwest	20-24	u	71.1%	67.3%	34.7%	22.1%
3595	Northwest	25-29	r	69.4%	69.1%	52.6%	51.2%
3595	Northwest	25-29	u	76.6%	73.1%	54.9%	49.8%
3595	Northwest	15-29	r	60.5%	52.9%	41.3%	28.9%
3595	Northwest	15-29	u	71.0%	60.9%	43.3%	27.8%
3595	Northwest	25-54	r	74.1%	73.7%	60.9%	60.3%
3595	Northwest	25-54	u	79.1%	77.4%	63.9%	62.2%
MANITOBA							
4610	Southeast	15-19	r	70.9%	53.1%	19.9%	10.6%
4610	Southeast	15-19	u	64.2%	49.4%	-	-
4610	Southeast	20-24	r	77.3%	72.7%	49.0%	40.8%
4610	Southeast	20-24	u	83.5%	81.2%	51.2%	37.4%
4610	Southeast	25-29	r	77.4%	76.3%	54.6%	53.4%
4610	Southeast	25-29	u	81.6%	80.7%	66.0%	63.7%
4610	Southeast	15-29	r	76.0%	66.0%	45.7%	34.8%
4610	Southeast	15-29	u	79.1%	66.9%	52.8%	34.7%
4610	Southeast	25-54	r	81.6%	81.2%	60.4%	59.8%
4610	Southeast	25-54	u	85.8%	85.3%	66.9%	66.2%
4620	South Central	15-19	r	74.8%	58.5%	26.7%	11.4%
4620	South Central	20-24	r	83.5%	79.4%	48.2%	40.7%
4620	South Central	25-29	r	80.3%	79.5%	62.3%	61.6%
4620	South Central	15-29	r	80.4%	70.8%	49.9%	36.2%
4620	South Central	25-54	r	84.8%	84.5%	64.7%	64.5%
4630	Southwest	15-19	r	67.7%	52.2%	-	-
4630	Southwest	15-19	u	61.1%	49.6%	-	-
4630	Southwest	20-24	r	82.0%	77.1%	41.9%	33.7%
4630	Southwest	20-24	u	83.9%	78.2%	43.5%	32.8%
4630	Southwest	25-29	r	83.7%	82.0%	59.7%	57.8%
4630	Southwest	25-29	u	83.5%	80.8%	62.9%	59.1%
4630	Southwest	15-29	r	80.2%	68.1%	45.8%	31.8%
4630	Southwest	15-29	u	80.1%	69.9%	48.5%	35.6%
4630	Southwest	25-54	r	87.2%	86.7%	66.0%	65.6%
4630	Southwest	25-54	u	84.2%	82.9%	67.3%	66.2%

Appendix Table 8 : Employment rate and full year full-time employment rate by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Employment rate 1996 Non-students	Employment rate 1996 All persons	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 Non-students	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 All persons
4640	North Central	15-19	r	56.7%	46.5%	-	-
4640	North Central	15-19	u	50.7%	48.1%	-	-
4640	North Central	20-24	r	72.1%	66.9%	37.4%	30.5%
4640	North Central	20-24	u	74.8%	71.5%	47.0%	36.8%
4640	North Central	25-29	r	77.9%	75.1%	60.6%	57.3%
4640	North Central	25-29	u	77.7%	75.6%	56.8%	56.9%
4640	North Central	15-29	r	72.1%	60.8%	46.3%	30.1%
4640	North Central	15-29	u	71.6%	64.1%	46.4%	33.6%
4640	North Central	25-54	r	84.5%	83.7%	66.2%	65.2%
4640	North Central	25-54	u	81.3%	80.0%	63.1%	62.7%
4650	Winnipeg	15-19	u	55.3%	41.4%	12.6%	4.9%
4650	Winnipeg	20-24	u	76.3%	71.2%	42.8%	30.9%
4650	Winnipeg	25-29	u	79.7%	76.9%	61.4%	57.1%
4650	Winnipeg	15-29	u	75.4%	64.2%	49.8%	36.1%
4650	Winnipeg	25-54	u	80.9%	79.7%	68.2%	66.6%
4660	Interlake	15-19	r	62.9%	45.9%	-	-
4660	Interlake	15-19	u	63.8%	50.7%	-	-
4660	Interlake	20-24	r	75.8%	72.8%	43.0%	34.4%
4660	Interlake	20-24	u	81.4%	81.4%	34.8%	25.7%
4660	Interlake	25-29	r	71.3%	70.7%	52.5%	50.5%
4660	Interlake	25-29	u	84.4%	81.0%	60.7%	55.8%
4660	Interlake	15-29	r	71.6%	61.3%	42.6%	29.6%
4660	Interlake	15-29	u	79.1%	68.7%	40.6%	25.9%
4660	Interlake	25-54	r	80.5%	79.9%	66.0%	65.2%
4660	Interlake	25-54	u	85.5%	85.0%	69.1%	68.3%
4670	Parklands	15-19	r	50.1%	42.4%	-	10.2%
4670	Parklands	20-24	r	67.6%	63.9%	33.7%	28.1%
4670	Parklands	25-29	r	74.3%	73.4%	50.4%	48.2%
4670	Parklands	15-29	r	66.3%	57.5%	38.1%	28.5%
4670	Parklands	25-54	r	81.8%	81.3%	61.9%	61.3%
4680	North	15-19	r	18.7%	17.1%	-	-
4680	North	15-19	u	58.9%	44.6%	-	-
4680	North	20-24	r	39.2%	36.7%	25.1%	21.1%
4680	North	20-24	u	70.4%	67.4%	49.5%	39.5%
4680	North	25-29	r	49.7%	48.2%	41.0%	39.3%
4680	North	25-29	u	82.4%	79.6%	62.8%	59.9%
4680	North	15-29	r	39.1%	33.1%	31.0%	24.2%
4680	North	15-29	u	74.5%	64.4%	50.7%	39.2%
4680	North	25-54	r	61.4%	60.3%	54.5%	53.5%
4680	North	25-54	u	82.9%	81.0%	72.4%	71.0%

Appendix Table 8 : Employment rate and full year full-time employment rate by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Employment rate 1996 Non-students	Employment rate 1996 All persons	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 Non-students	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 All persons
SASKATCHEWAN							
4710	Regina - Moose Mountain	15-19	r	62.3%	47.7%	-	5.6%
4710	Regina - Moose Mountain	15-19	u	59.8%	44.1%	11.2%	4.0%
4710	Regina - Moose Mountain	20-24	r	75.3%	70.5%	47.2%	37.5%
4710	Regina - Moose Mountain	20-24	u	76.9%	71.2%	39.9%	28.6%
4710	Regina - Moose Mountain	25-29	r	79.6%	78.3%	54.9%	53.6%
4710	Regina - Moose Mountain	25-29	u	81.8%	77.9%	61.4%	56.4%
4710	Regina - Moose Mountain	15-29	r	74.7%	62.1%	45.3%	30.1%
4710	Regina - Moose Mountain	15-29	u	76.6%	64.1%	47.0%	32.6%
4710	Regina - Moose Mountain	25-54	r	85.5%	84.9%	64.4%	64.0%
4710	Regina - Moose Mountain	25-54	u	84.3%	82.8%	69.7%	68.1%
4720	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	15-19	r	67.0%	51.4%	-	5.5%
4720	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	15-19	u	67.6%	50.5%	-	-
4720	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	20-24	r	84.0%	77.1%	46.6%	34.4%
4720	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	20-24	u	75.2%	68.5%	40.0%	30.7%
4720	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	25-29	r	87.3%	85.7%	57.5%	56.4%
4720	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	25-29	u	83.5%	79.2%	58.9%	54.5%
4720	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	15-29	r	82.1%	66.3%	46.4%	27.8%
4720	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	15-29	u	77.7%	65.1%	45.9%	32.1%
4720	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	25-54	r	90.1%	89.6%	67.5%	67.1%
4720	Swift Current - Moose Jaw	25-54	u	84.8%	83.2%	67.8%	66.2%
4730	Saskatoon - Biggar	15-19	r	66.2%	54.5%	-	-
4730	Saskatoon - Biggar	15-19	u	61.2%	43.8%	10.6%	4.7%
4730	Saskatoon - Biggar	20-24	r	77.2%	73.4%	39.0%	30.1%
4730	Saskatoon - Biggar	20-24	u	77.9%	70.4%	41.5%	28.3%
4730	Saskatoon - Biggar	25-29	r	82.4%	81.4%	58.1%	55.7%
4730	Saskatoon - Biggar	25-29	u	79.5%	75.4%	57.3%	51.8%
4730	Saskatoon - Biggar	15-29	r	77.0%	67.1%	42.3%	27.7%
4730	Saskatoon - Biggar	15-29	u	76.1%	63.5%	45.4%	31.4%
4730	Saskatoon - Biggar	25-54	r	86.2%	85.9%	66.3%	65.7%
4730	Saskatoon - Biggar	25-54	u	82.6%	80.7%	66.0%	63.7%
4740	Yorkton - Melville	15-19	r	57.6%	42.3%	-	4.4%
4740	Yorkton - Melville	15-19	u	61.0%	50.0%	-	-
4740	Yorkton - Melville	20-24	r	72.9%	67.4%	37.2%	29.6%
4740	Yorkton - Melville	20-24	u	77.6%	69.5%	38.6%	29.9%
4740	Yorkton - Melville	25-29	r	76.7%	75.6%	54.4%	52.5%
4740	Yorkton - Melville	25-29	u	77.1%	75.1%	58.4%	55.8%
4740	Yorkton - Melville	15-29	r	71.2%	57.5%	39.6%	26.5%
4740	Yorkton - Melville	15-29	u	74.3%	63.9%	43.2%	32.2%
4740	Yorkton - Melville	25-54	r	83.0%	82.6%	63.8%	63.3%
4740	Yorkton - Melville	25-54	u	83.5%	82.7%	68.7%	67.5%

Appendix Table 8 : Employment rate and full year full-time employment rate by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Employment rate 1996 Non-students	Employment rate 1996 All persons	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 Non-students	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 All persons
4750	Prince Albert	15-19	r	52.7%	40.2%	12.9%	5.0%
4750	Prince Albert	15-19	u	61.2%	49.7%	14.2%	5.8%
4750	Prince Albert	20-24	r	65.5%	61.8%	37.0%	29.4%
4750	Prince Albert	20-24	u	68.4%	62.3%	38.9%	30.6%
4750	Prince Albert	25-29	r	71.3%	69.5%	51.8%	50.4%
4750	Prince Albert	25-29	u	73.8%	70.2%	57.7%	54.1%
4750	Prince Albert	15-29	r	65.4%	54.3%	40.0%	27.6%
4750	Prince Albert	15-29	u	69.3%	60.1%	43.4%	31.3%
4750	Prince Albert	25-54	r	79.4%	78.6%	61.2%	60.5%
4750	Prince Albert	25-54	u	79.5%	77.8%	64.9%	63.5%
4760	Northern	15-19	r	14.2%	15.3%	-	-
4760	Northern	20-24	r	37.0%	33.6%	22.5%	19.1%
4760	Northern	25-29	r	50.1%	48.9%	32.7%	30.8%
4760	Northern	15-29	r	37.5%	31.9%	26.1%	20.8%
4760	Northern	25-54	r	59.0%	57.7%	48.8%	47.3%
ALBERTA							
4810	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	15-19	r	62.3%	48.4%	17.9%	7.2%
4810	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	15-19	u	64.4%	51.1%	11.4%	4.6%
4810	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	20-24	r	74.5%	71.3%	39.9%	32.9%
4810	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	20-24	u	81.9%	74.6%	39.5%	28.4%
4810	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	25-29	r	78.1%	76.1%	53.1%	51.1%
4810	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	25-29	u	84.5%	81.4%	53.8%	49.5%
4810	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	15-29	r	73.6%	63.3%	41.8%	29.8%
4810	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	15-29	u	80.2%	68.8%	42.6%	29.5%
4810	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	25-54	r	83.5%	82.5%	63.5%	62.7%
4810	Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	25-54	u	83.8%	82.4%	63.6%	61.8%
4820	Drumheller - Stettler - Wainwright	15-19	r	65.5%	50.2%	13.9%	6.5%
4820	Drumheller - Stettler - Wainwright	20-24	r	80.3%	76.8%	41.0%	33.6%
4820	Drumheller - Stettler - Wainwright	25-29	r	78.7%	77.2%	55.0%	53.5%
4820	Drumheller - Stettler - Wainwright	15-29	r	76.8%	66.1%	43.1%	31.1%
4820	Drumheller - Stettler - Wainwright	25-54	r	84.9%	84.4%	66.3%	65.6%
4830	Calgary	15-19	r	68.1%	53.2%	-	5.2%
4830	Calgary	15-19	u	61.1%	43.0%	13.8%	5.3%
4830	Calgary	20-24	r	78.3%	73.8%	40.4%	29.8%
4830	Calgary	20-24	u	82.4%	76.3%	42.6%	29.9%
4830	Calgary	25-29	r	77.0%	76.1%	56.4%	55.0%
4830	Calgary	25-29	u	83.7%	81.0%	60.9%	56.3%
4830	Calgary	15-29	r	75.5%	65.3%	42.5%	28.8%
4830	Calgary	15-29	u	80.6%	68.2%	50.1%	36.3%
4830	Calgary	25-54	r	84.2%	83.6%	64.5%	63.9%
4830	Calgary	25-54	u	83.6%	82.5%	66.9%	65.3%

Appendix Table 8 : Employment rate and full year full-time employment rate by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Employment rate 1996 Non-students	Employment rate 1996 All persons	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 Non-students	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 All persons
4840	Athabasca - Jasper - Banff	15-19	r	62.8%	47.4%	14.5%	7.0%
4840	Athabasca - Jasper - Banff	20-24	r	74.9%	72.0%	39.1%	33.3%
4840	Athabasca - Jasper - Banff	25-29	r	78.4%	77.2%	54.4%	53.0%
4840	Athabasca - Jasper - Banff	15-29	r	74.7%	65.0%	43.2%	33.3%
4840	Athabasca - Jasper - Banff	25-54	r	82.4%	82.0%	62.5%	61.9%
4850	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	15-19	r	64.4%	52.8%	13.7%	6.0%
4850	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	15-19	u	62.9%	51.3%	-	6.1%
4850	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	20-24	r	75.6%	74.1%	36.9%	28.7%
4850	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	20-24	u	75.6%	71.9%	39.3%	30.2%
4850	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	25-29	r	77.0%	76.0%	49.6%	47.2%
4850	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	25-29	u	78.1%	76.0%	49.4%	46.3%
4850	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	15-29	r	74.1%	66.2%	39.0%	27.5%
4850	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	15-29	u	74.8%	66.7%	40.1%	30.0%
4850	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	25-54	r	82.6%	82.1%	60.2%	59.5%
4850	Red Deer - Rocky Mountain House	25-54	u	81.7%	80.7%	60.6%	59.3%
4860	Edmonton	15-19	r	56.2%	46.9%	-	-
4860	Edmonton	15-19	u	58.2%	41.4%	13.1%	5.2%
4860	Edmonton	20-24	r	73.2%	72.1%	34.6%	29.7%
4860	Edmonton	20-24	u	79.0%	73.1%	41.6%	29.3%
4860	Edmonton	25-29	r	77.9%	77.0%	48.7%	48.5%
4860	Edmonton	25-29	u	80.8%	77.7%	59.0%	54.3%
4860	Edmonton	15-29	r	72.2%	63.5%	38.4%	29.7%
4860	Edmonton	15-29	u	77.1%	64.4%	47.7%	34.0%
4860	Edmonton	25-54	r	82.8%	82.4%	63.0%	62.6%
4860	Edmonton	25-54	u	81.5%	80.0%	65.1%	63.3%
4870	Grande Prairie - Peace River	15-19	r	57.6%	44.5%	15.3%	7.2%
4870	Grande Prairie - Peace River	15-19	u	71.5%	58.6%	20.2%	9.9%
4870	Grande Prairie - Peace River	20-24	r	68.4%	66.6%	39.0%	33.2%
4870	Grande Prairie - Peace River	20-24	u	78.1%	75.9%	46.5%	39.7%
4870	Grande Prairie - Peace River	25-29	r	73.5%	71.3%	52.4%	50.4%
4870	Grande Prairie - Peace River	25-29	u	80.0%	79.2%	57.9%	55.2%
4870	Grande Prairie - Peace River	15-29	r	68.6%	59.7%	41.5%	31.6%
4870	Grande Prairie - Peace River	15-29	u	77.9%	72.1%	48.0%	38.0%
4870	Grande Prairie - Peace River	25-54	r	79.5%	78.3%	60.6%	59.7%
4870	Grande Prairie - Peace River	25-54	u	84.2%	83.4%	65.3%	63.6%
4880	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	15-19	r	60.3%	47.4%	-	5.0%
4880	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	15-19	u	54.9%	44.1%	12.4%	5.0%
4880	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	20-24	r	74.9%	69.7%	35.4%	27.3%
4880	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	20-24	u	75.4%	71.2%	36.6%	29.4%
4880	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	25-29	r	79.2%	78.0%	51.9%	49.7%
4880	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	25-29	u	76.1%	73.7%	54.2%	51.4%
4880	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	15-29	r	73.9%	62.6%	40.0%	27.4%
4880	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	15-29	u	72.3%	62.3%	42.5%	31.4%

Appendix Table 8 : Employment rate and full year full-time employment rate by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Employment rate 1996 Non-students	Employment rate 1996 All persons	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 Non-students	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 All persons
4880	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	25-54	r	83.6%	83.1%	61.6%	60.8%
4880	Wood Buffalo - Camrose	25-54	u	81.6%	80.4%	64.3%	62.9%
BRITISH COLUMBIA							
5910	Vancouver Island and Coast	15-19	r	59.1%	43.8%	-	4.4%
5910	Vancouver Island and Coast	15-19	u	55.8%	43.1%	11.6%	5.2%
5910	Vancouver Island and Coast	20-24	r	69.5%	66.3%	28.1%	22.9%
5910	Vancouver Island and Coast	20-24	u	73.1%	68.4%	37.4%	27.6%
5910	Vancouver Island and Coast	25-29	r	71.5%	69.5%	41.1%	39.2%
5910	Vancouver Island and Coast	25-29	u	77.4%	74.5%	51.5%	47.1%
5910	Vancouver Island and Coast	15-29	r	68.4%	58.2%	31.1%	22.5%
5910	Vancouver Island and Coast	15-29	u	72.4%	62.1%	41.1%	29.6%
5910	Vancouver Island and Coast	25-54	r	77.2%	76.5%	48.2%	47.5%
5910	Vancouver Island and Coast	25-54	u	79.2%	78.0%	58.8%	57.2%
5920	Lower Mainland - Southwest	15-19	r	57.6%	46.8%	-	-
5920	Lower Mainland - Southwest	15-19	u	54.7%	36.8%	13.9%	5.6%
5920	Lower Mainland - Southwest	20-24	r	76.3%	73.5%	31.5%	28.2%
5920	Lower Mainland - Southwest	20-24	u	75.3%	67.1%	41.4%	30.6%
5920	Lower Mainland - Southwest	25-29	r	77.3%	75.6%	50.2%	49.0%
5920	Lower Mainland - Southwest	25-29	u	79.2%	76.3%	56.9%	53.1%
5920	Lower Mainland - Southwest	15-29	r	74.0%	65.5%	38.5%	30.3%
5920	Lower Mainland - Southwest	15-29	u	75.0%	61.7%	47.8%	36.0%
5920	Lower Mainland - Southwest	25-54	r	77.8%	77.0%	54.5%	53.8%
5920	Lower Mainland - Southwest	25-54	u	78.1%	77.0%	62.4%	60.9%
5930	Thompson - Okanagan	15-19	r	55.4%	43.3%	8.7%	3.7%
5930	Thompson - Okanagan	15-19	u	58.5%	44.7%	9.8%	4.2%
5930	Thompson - Okanagan	20-24	r	67.4%	64.4%	28.3%	23.7%
5930	Thompson - Okanagan	20-24	u	73.1%	68.4%	35.5%	26.6%
5930	Thompson - Okanagan	25-29	r	70.7%	69.1%	42.7%	40.6%
5930	Thompson - Okanagan	25-29	u	76.0%	73.7%	46.9%	44.0%
5930	Thompson - Okanagan	15-29	r	66.5%	56.8%	31.4%	22.0%
5930	Thompson - Okanagan	15-29	u	71.9%	61.6%	37.3%	26.6%
5930	Thompson - Okanagan	25-54	r	73.7%	73.1%	51.0%	50.2%
5930	Thompson - Okanagan	25-54	u	78.0%	77.0%	56.8%	55.7%
5940	Kootenay	15-19	r	57.2%	42.8%	-	-
5940	Kootenay	15-19	u	50.5%	46.5%	-	-
5940	Kootenay	20-24	r	69.0%	63.9%	26.1%	20.4%
5940	Kootenay	20-24	u	70.2%	64.5%	30.1%	23.0%
5940	Kootenay	25-29	r	72.0%	71.0%	41.7%	39.8%
5940	Kootenay	25-29	u	71.1%	69.0%	41.9%	40.0%
5940	Kootenay	15-29	r	68.1%	57.2%	29.8%	20.8%
5940	Kootenay	15-29	u	66.8%	59.3%	33.1%	23.1%
5940	Kootenay	25-54	r	75.8%	75.2%	53.5%	52.7%
5940	Kootenay	25-54	u	79.4%	77.9%	55.9%	54.5%

Appendix Table 8 : Employment rate and full year full-time employment rate by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Employment rate 1996 Non-students	Employment rate 1996 All persons	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 Non-students	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 All persons
5950	Cariboo	15-19	r	52.9%	42.0%	-	-
5950	Cariboo	15-19	u	54.5%	44.8%	12.0%	5.7%
5950	Cariboo	20-24	r	68.2%	65.6%	27.6%	24.0%
5950	Cariboo	20-24	u	69.7%	66.9%	36.9%	30.7%
5950	Cariboo	25-29	r	69.0%	68.2%	43.1%	42.5%
5950	Cariboo	25-29	u	71.7%	70.3%	52.1%	49.1%
5950	Cariboo	15-29	r	65.8%	57.1%	33.5%	24.8%
5950	Cariboo	15-29	u	68.0%	60.0%	40.7%	30.5%
5950	Cariboo	25-54	r	76.4%	76.2%	56.4%	55.9%
5950	Cariboo	25-54	u	75.8%	74.9%	59.2%	58.2%
5960	North Coast	15-19	r	33.7%	26.9%	-	-
5960	North Coast	15-19	u	50.9%	41.5%	-	-
5960	North Coast	20-24	r	47.6%	46.4%	21.0%	19.2%
5960	North Coast	20-24	u	64.9%	61.3%	27.7%	22.8%
5960	North Coast	25-29	r	59.6%	58.6%	37.6%	35.9%
5960	North Coast	25-29	u	72.3%	70.6%	51.9%	49.3%
5960	North Coast	15-29	r	51.1%	43.8%	28.0%	21.8%
5960	North Coast	15-29	u	65.9%	57.4%	37.6%	28.2%
5960	North Coast	25-54	r	66.2%	65.5%	40.6%	39.9%
5960	North Coast	25-54	u	76.7%	75.9%	58.0%	56.9%
5970	Nechako	15-19	r	52.5%	41.9%	-	-
5970	Nechako	20-24	r	66.2%	64.8%	35.4%	30.1%
5970	Nechako	25-29	r	73.9%	73.2%	47.0%	45.5%
5970	Nechako	15-29	r	67.0%	58.8%	36.1%	27.5%
5970	Nechako	25-54	r	75.3%	74.7%	53.5%	52.9%
5980	Northeast	15-19	r	59.5%	49.9%	-	-
5980	Northeast	15-19	u	68.7%	56.5%	-	-
5980	Northeast	20-24	r	68.0%	65.1%	39.7%	32.0%
5980	Northeast	20-24	u	77.8%	73.1%	40.6%	34.7%
5980	Northeast	25-29	r	68.7%	66.9%	47.7%	45.1%
5980	Northeast	25-29	u	75.8%	74.9%	48.8%	47.8%
5980	Northeast	15-29	r	66.6%	59.9%	39.4%	28.5%
5980	Northeast	15-29	u	75.6%	68.9%	41.2%	33.3%
5980	Northeast	25-54	r	77.5%	76.6%	59.0%	58.1%
5980	Northeast	25-54	u	78.5%	77.4%	59.5%	58.4%
YUKON							
6010	Yukon Territory	15-19	r	-	36.6%	-	-
6010	Yukon Territory	15-19	u	57.6%	47.5%	-	-
6010	Yukon Territory	20-24	r	69.0%	68.9%	-	-
6010	Yukon Territory	20-24	u	75.6%	67.1%	28.9%	21.1%
6010	Yukon Territory	25-29	r	76.0%	74.1%	34.7%	33.8%
6010	Yukon Territory	25-29	u	79.8%	77.0%	56.0%	50.8%
6010	Yukon Territory	15-29	r	70.2%	61.7%	28.5%	22.6%

Appendix Table 8 : Employment rate and full year full-time employment rate by economic region, 1996.

Economic region		Age	Rural vs Urban	Employment rate 1996 Non-students	Employment rate 1996 All persons	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 Non-students	Full year full-time employment rate 1996 All persons
6010	Yukon Territory	15-29	u	75.0%	64.1%	42.8%	29.7%
6010	Yukon Territory	25-54	r	77.6%	76.8%	43.2%	42.4%
6010	Yukon Territory	25-54	u	84.0%	82.6%	61.5%	59.8%
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES							
6110	Northwest Territories	15-19	r	26.8%	23.5%	-	-
6110	Northwest Territories	15-19	u	61.7%	46.5%	-	-
6110	Northwest Territories	20-24	r	54.3%	49.1%	31.1%	25.6%
6110	Northwest Territories	20-24	u	80.3%	71.0%	45.2%	33.6%
6110	Northwest Territories	25-29	r	63.8%	60.5%	42.6%	40.3%
6110	Northwest Territories	25-29	u	87.4%	84.6%	66.8%	64.3%
6110	Northwest Territories	15-29	r	53.8%	44.5%	34.7%	26.9%
6110	Northwest Territories	15-29	u	81.8%	68.9%	54.4%	40.6%
6110	Northwest Territories	25-54	r	71.8%	69.7%	54.6%	52.7%
6110	Northwest Territories	25-54	u	88.4%	86.9%	73.5%	72.2%

Source : Census 1996.

Appendix Table 9 : Unemployment rate (%) by province, 1996.

	Age	Rural vs urban	All persons	Non-students
CANADA	15-19	r	17.0	22.0
	15-19	u	19.6	22.7
	20-24	r	21.0	18.7
	20-24	u	16.1	13.3
	25-29	r	14.6	14.0
	25-29	u	10.5	9.4
	15-29	r	17.5	16.8
	15-29	u	14.4	11.9
	25-54	r	11.0	10.7
	25-54	u	8.1	7.6
ATLANTIC PROVINCES	15-19	r	28.9	34.4
	15-19	u	23.7	25.7
	20-24	r	33.4	30.1
	20-24	u	21.7	17.5
	25-29	r	24.4	23.7
	25-29	u	12.8	11.6
	15-29	r	28.8	27.2
	15-29	u	18.4	15.0
	25-54	r	20.3	19.9
	25-54	u	10.2	9.7
NFLD	15-19	r	45.3	48.7
	15-19	u	27.6	28.7
	20-24	r	48.5	45.7
	20-24	u	26.4	21.5
	25-29	r	35.7	34.5
	25-29	u	16.7	14.9
	15-29	r	42.4	40.0
	15-29	u	22.5	18.5
	25-54	r	32.2	31.5
	25-54	u	12.8	11.9
PEI	15-19	r	16.7	17.0
	15-19	u	13.8	-
	20-24	r	22.7	20.9
	20-24	u	19.5	17.1
	25-29	r	16.2	16.3
	25-29	u	11.6	10.3
	15-29	r	18.8	18.2
	15-29	u	15.2	13.7
	25-54	r	15.5	15.3
	25-54	u	10.0	9.6

Appendix Table 9 : Unemployment rate (%) by province, 1996.

NS	15-19	r	24.4	32.8
	15-19	u	23.8	26.0
	20-24	r	27.6	23.6
	20-24	u	20.5	17.0
	25-29	r	18.8	18.3
	25-29	u	12.1	11.2
	15-29	r	23.4	21.7
	15-29	u	17.6	14.4
	25-54	r	13.9	13.6
	25-54	u	9.7	9.2
NB	15-19	r	26.9	30.6
	15-19	u	23.8	25.0
	20-24	r	29.2	26.6
	20-24	u	20.8	16.2
	25-29	r	22.1	21.3
	25-29	u	11.5	10.3
	15-29	r	25.8	24.3
	15-29	u	17.7	13.9
	25-54	r	18.1	17.9
	25-54	u	9.5	9.1
QUE	15-19	r	20.4	27.7
	15-19	u	23.6	28.8
	20-24	r	20.6	19.1
	20-24	u	16.3	14.7
	25-29	r	14.5	14.1
	25-29	u	11.9	10.9
	15-29	r	18.0	17.4
	15-29	u	15.7	13.6
	25-54	r	13.0	12.8
	25-54	u	9.9	9.4
ONT	15-19	r	15.2	20.5
	15-19	u	19.4	24.2
	20-24	r	18.4	15.3
	20-24	u	17.2	13.7
	25-29	r	11.2	10.7
	25-29	u	10.2	8.9
	15-29	r	14.9	13.6
	15-29	u	14.6	11.6
	25-54	r	7.6	7.3
	25-54	u	7.6	7.0

Appendix Table 9 : Unemployment rate (%) by province, 1996.

MAN	15-19	r	13.3	18.0
	15-19	u	17.3	18.2
	20-24	r	15.9	14.3
	20-24	u	12.0	10.6
	25-29	r	11.8	11.3
	25-29	u	8.7	7.8
	15-29	r	13.7	13.6
	15-29	u	11.9	10.0
	25-54	r	6.8	6.5
	25-54	u	6.5	6.0
SASK	15-19	r	11.5	14.2
	15-19	u	15.0	15.5
	20-24	r	16.9	14.9
	20-24	u	14.2	11.7
	25-29	r	10.3	9.5
	25-29	u	9.6	8.4
	15-29	r	12.9	12.3
	15-29	u	12.7	10.6
	25-54	r	6.1	5.8
	25-54	u	5.9	5.3
ALTA	15-19	r	10.5	13.0
	15-19	u	16.1	16.6
	20-24	r	12.9	11.4
	20-24	u	12.1	9.6
	25-29	r	9.6	8.9
	25-29	u	8.2	7.2
	15-29	r	11.0	10.5
	15-29	u	11.4	9.1
	25-54	r	5.6	5.4
	25-54	u	6.1	5.6
BC	15-19	r	16.3	20.5
	15-19	u	17.6	19.6
	20-24	r	19.1	17.7
	20-24	u	14.4	12.6
	25-29	r	13.9	13.5
	25-29	u	10.1	9.4
	15-29	r	16.3	16.2
	15-29	u	13.2	11.7
	25-54	r	10.2	9.9
	25-54	u	8.0	7.7

Appendix Table 9 : Unemployment rate (%) by province, 1996.

YUKON	15-19	r	-	-
	15-19	u	-	-
	20-24	r	-	-
	20-24	u	17.4	-
	25-29	r	-	-
	25-29	u	12.9	-
	15-29	r	18.1	18.2
	15-29	u	14.7	11.8
	25-54	r	13.4	13.0
	25-54	u	8.0	7.0
NWT	15-19	r	27.5	39.0
	15-19	u	-	-
	20-24	r	25.4	25.5
	20-24	u	16.2	-
	25-29	r	20.6	19.9
	25-29	u	-	-
	15-29	r	23.6	24.1
	15-29	u	11.6	8.9
	25-54	r	14.5	14.1
	25-54	u	4.6	4.2

Source : Census 1996.

Appendix Table 10 : Annual wages and salaries of full year full-time workers in rural and urban areas - Regression results, 1995 *

Age group		20-24	25-29	30-44
I. Men	a) model with an intercept only	$657	-$948	-$5,459
	b) model with controls for education level and province	$1,447	$690	-$1,920
	c) Sample size	42,411	92,949	411,254
II. Women	a) model with an intercept only	-$1,383	-$3,323	-$5,879
	b) model with controls for education level and province	-$558	-$1,569	-$3,265
	c) Sample size	33,529	74,870	289,864

Source : Census 1996.

Table reads as follows : "In 1995, women aged 20-24 living in rural areas earned $1,383 less than their urban counterparts. However, after controlling for differences in educational attainment and province of residence, the gap was reduced to $558."

* All coefficients are statistically significant at the 1% level.

Appendix Table 11 : Return migration by province, individuals aged 15-19 in 1987.

		(1) Stayed and stayed	(2) Stayed and left	(3) Left and returned	(4) Left no return	(5) Total	(6) Left 3+4	(7) Left after staying 2 / (1+2)	(8) Returned after leaving 3 / (3+4)
Canada	r	62.4	14.1	3.8	19.7	100.0	23.5	18.5	16.3
Canada	u	69.9	13.5	3.2	13.4	100.0	16.6	16.1	19.3
Nfld	r	57.0	19.0	2.6	21.5	100.0	24.1	25.0	10.9
Nfld	u	59.3	19.4	3.1	18.1	100.0	21.3	24.7	14.7
PEI	r	79.1	8.9	2.5	9.4	100.0	11.9	10.1	21.0
PEI	u	66.8	14.8	4.0	14.3	100.0	18.4	18.1	22.0
NS	r	63.1	14.9	3.4	18.6	100.0	22.0	19.1	15.5
NS	u	63.1	16.1	3.5	17.4	100.0	20.9	20.3	16.7
NB	r	67.7	12.7	2.5	17.1	100.0	19.6	15.8	12.7
NB	u	64.2	15.4	3.2	17.2	100.0	20.4	19.3	15.6
QUÉ	r	71.6	11.4	3.5	13.4	100.0	17.0	13.7	20.9
QUÉ	u	64.0	16.8	4.0	15.3	100.0	19.2	20.8	20.6
ONT	r	65.5	14.5	3.5	16.4	100.0	20.0	18.2	17.8
ONT	u	75.9	11.3	2.6	10.2	100.0	12.7	13.0	20.1
MAN	r	49.8	14.7	5.5	30.0	100.0	35.5	22.8	15.5
MAN	u	63.7	16.0	3.6	16.7	100.0	20.3	20.1	17.5
SAS	r	45.6	16.3	5.5	32.7	100.0	38.2	26.3	14.3
SAS	u	51.5	17.6	4.4	26.5	100.0	31.0	25.5	14.4
ALT	r	51.8	15.9	4.6	27.7	100.0	32.3	23.6	14.3
ALT	u	66.7	13.6	3.7	16.0	100.0	19.7	17.0	18.9
BC	r	55.5	13.6	5.2	25.7	100.0	30.9	19.7	16.7
BC	u	74.4	10.0	3.0	12.6	100.0	15.6	11.8	19.4
YUK	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YUK	u	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NWT	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NWT	u	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Stayed and stayed : present in the same economic region in 1987, 1992 and 1997.
Stayed and left : present in the same economic region in 1987 and 1992 but not 1997.
Left and returned : economic region of 1992 differs from that of 1987 but economic region of 1997 is the same as that of 1987.
Left no return : economic region of 1992 and 1997 differ from that of 1987.
Source : T1 tax records.

Appendix Table 12 : Return migration by province, individuals aged 20-24 in 1987.

		(1) Stayed and stayed	(2) Stayed and left	(3) Left and returned	(4) Left no return	(5) Total	(6) Left 3+4	(7) Left after staying 2 / (1+2)	(8) Returned after leaving 3 / (3+4)
Canada	r	69.8	7.7	3.1	19.5	100.0	22.6	9.9	13.7
Canada	u	69.0	8.8	3.1	19.1	100.0	22.2	11.3	13.8
Nfld	r	69.4	11.4	2.1	17.2	100.0	19.2	14.1	10.7
Nfld	u	67.3	10.1	2.9	19.7	100.0	22.7	13.0	13.0
PEI	r	86.8	3.1	1.7	8.4	100.0	10.1	3.5	16.8
PEI	u	71.4	5.3	2.5	20.7	100.0	23.3	6.9	10.8
NS	r	70.5	7.7	2.8	19.0	100.0	21.8	9.9	12.7
NS	u	65.2	9.1	3.6	22.1	100.0	25.7	12.3	13.9
NB	r	72.1	6.8	2.4	18.6	100.0	21.1	8.6	11.6
NB	u	69.8	7.2	3.0	20.0	100.0	23.0	9.3	12.9
QUÉ	r	77.0	6.0	2.8	14.2	100.0	17.0	7.2	16.5
QUÉ	u	63.2	11.0	3.6	22.2	100.0	25.8	14.8	14.1
ONT	r	71.2	7.0	3.0	18.8	100.0	21.8	9.0	13.5
ONT	u	74.0	7.1	2.6	16.3	100.0	18.9	8.8	13.6
MAN	r	60.6	8.7	4.5	26.2	100.0	30.8	12.5	14.8
MAN	u	62.2	11.8	3.3	22.8	100.0	26.1	15.9	12.5
SAS	r	58.6	9.1	4.1	28.1	100.0	32.3	13.4	12.8
SAS	u	55.9	10.1	3.6	30.4	100.0	34.0	15.3	10.7
ALT	r	58.8	10.1	3.8	27.3	100.0	31.1	14.6	12.2
ALT	u	66.2	9.5	3.4	20.9	100.0	24.3	12.5	14.1
BC	r	63.8	8.7	3.6	23.9	100.0	27.4	12.0	13.0
BC	u	75.1	7.4	2.7	14.8	100.0	17.6	9.0	15.6
YUK	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YUK	u	53.7	10.7	4.5	31.1	100.0	35.6	16.6	12.7
NWT	r	77.2	6.5	2.6	13.8	100.0	16.4	7.7	16.1
NWT	u	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Stayed and stayed : present in the same economic region in 1987, 1992 and 1997.
Stayed and left : present in the same economic region in 1987 and 1992 but not 1997.
Left and returned : economic region of 1992 differs from that of 1987 but economic region of 1997 is the same as that of 1987.
Left no return : economic region of 1992 and 1997 differ from that of 1987.
Source : T1 tax records.

Appendix Table 13 : Return migration by province, individuals aged 25-29 in 1987.

		(1) Stayed and stayed	(2) Stayed and left	(3) Left and returned	(4) Left no return	(5) Total	(6) Left 3+4	(7) Left after staying 2 / (1+2)	(8) Returned after leaving 3 / (3+4)
Canada	r	78.8	5.5	1.8	13.9	100.0	15.8	6.5	11.7
Canada	u	75.2	6.5	2.1	16.3	100.0	18.4	7.9	11.4
Nfld	r	80.8	7.7	1.2	10.2	100.0	11.5	8.7	10.8
Nfld	u	79.2	6.0	1.7	13.1	100.0	14.8	7.0	11.2
PEI	r	93.5	1.5	0.9	4.1	100.0	5.0	1.6	17.7
PEI	u	80.4	3.1	1.3	15.2	100.0	16.5	3.8	8.0
NS	r	80.1	5.4	1.6	12.8	100.0	14.5	6.3	11.4
NS	u	75.3	6.7	2.5	15.5	100.0	18.0	8.1	13.9
NB	r	81.0	4.3	1.4	13.2	100.0	14.7	5.1	9.8
NB	u	80.1	4.9	1.6	13.4	100.0	15.0	5.8	10.4
QUÉ	r	85.1	4.0	1.6	9.4	100.0	10.9	4.5	14.5
QUÉ	u	70.9	7.8	2.4	18.9	100.0	21.3	9.9	11.5
ONT	r	80.3	5.2	1.7	12.9	100.0	14.6	6.1	11.6
ONT	u	78.8	5.2	1.8	14.2	100.0	16.0	6.2	11.1
MAN	r	71.2	6.6	2.8	19.5	100.0	22.2	8.5	12.4
MAN	u	69.4	9.5	2.1	19.0	100.0	21.1	12.1	10.0
SAS	r	71.4	6.6	2.5	19.5	100.0	22.0	8.4	11.5
SAS	u	66.6	7.5	2.7	23.2	100.0	25.9	10.1	10.2
ALT	r	67.6	7.9	2.4	22.1	100.0	24.5	10.5	9.8
ALT	u	72.0	7.3	2.5	18.3	100.0	20.8	9.2	12.0
BC	r	71.6	6.7	2.4	19.3	100.0	21.7	8.5	11.0
BC	u	78.8	6.0	1.9	13.3	100.0	15.2	7.0	12.4
YUK	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YUK	u	63.6	9.3	2.9	24.3	100.0	27.2	12.7	10.5
NWT	r	69.7	6.4	2.0	21.9	100.0	23.9	8.4	8.4
NWT	u	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Stayed and stayed : present in the same economic region in 1987, 1992 and 1997.
Stayed and left : present in the same economic region in 1987 and 1992 but not 1997.
Left and returned : economic region of 1992 differs from that of 1987 but economic region of 1997 is the same as that of 1987.
Left no return : economic region of 1992 and 1997 differ from that of 1987.
Source : T1 tax records.

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